THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 16, NO. 24. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1898. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

To Properly Satisfy the wants of the inner man buy your

Groceries

of us. We handle the choicest and purest lines that money can buy.

Cudahy Bros.

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Back Bacon.

"Pillsbury's Best" Flour.

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Where Do You Buy E'm?

Do you get Your Groceries at any Store, or do You Trade in a Certain Place? What ever you do we want you to make a note of our name. You may not always be perfectly satisfied where you are, and then we'd like to have a try at satisfying you. If the Best Quality of Goods, Reasonable Prices, and Courteous Treatment fail to satisfy you, you must indeed be hard to please.

"Hubbard's Superlative" Flour!

BEATS THE WORLD!

Try a sack and you will not buy any other.

SPAFFORD & COLE'S.

Senator Riordan, of Eagle River, was in the city Monday on business.

Mike Holland started Sunday night for the Dakotas where he has gone to harvest.

Mrs. F. Barnes entertained the Congregational Ladies Aid Society yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. G. W. Teal, of Weyauwega, is visiting relatives in Rhinelander this week.

F. R. Tripp and wife were over from Maple Grove Saturday on a shopping trip.

Mrs. W. B. LaSelle and Mrs. F. L. Hinman spent Sunday at the Guptill Cottage at Lake George.

Mrs. Fred Hunter spent last week at the Parker-Dean cottage at Lake George with her daughter, Mrs. Flynn.

Rev. B. Hugenroth was a Merrill visitor Tuesday and Wednesday. He was the guest while there of Rev. VanHootegen.

A. G. Nagel represented the town of Schoepke at the convention here Friday night. August was one of the seventeen.

Benjamin Cohen, representing the Duro Metal Co., of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of his brother, I. Cohen, in this city this week.

Mrs. O. L. Clark of Wausau, is visiting at the home of her son, Wm. Clark, the painter, in the Sixth Ward. She arrived Tuesday.

Chas. Buckholtz and wife came up from Clintonville Saturday for a visit with friends. Mr. Buckholtz is a prominent merchant of Clintonville.

Mrs. Jake Klumb returned Tuesday night from a five weeks' visit with friends and relatives at Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Plymouth and other southern Wisconsin points.

Hugh McLean, of N. Tonawanda, N. Y., is in Rhinelander this week renewing old acquaintances, and looking up the lumber trade a little for the eastern market.

Mrs. Frank Parker made a splendid catch at Lake George Sunday night. Mrs. Parker hooked a twenty-three pound muskellonge and landed it after an exciting hour's work.

E. V. Colton, representing the Pioneer Savings and Loan Co., of Minneapolis, was in the city last week looking after the sale or rent of the Morgan property on Brown street.

B. F. Jillson, of Monico, was in the city Tuesday. Ben says there will be a big dance at the Northern Hotel next Saturday evening. A large crowd from Rhinelander intend to enjoy it.

A party of three young men from Merrill, George Langley, Carl Strickland and Lloyd King stopped off here Monday on their return home after an outing of ten days spent at North Pelican.

C. W. Russell, of Three Lakes, was down Friday to attend the Republican County Convention. It was Mr. Russell's first visit to Rhinelander and he came down unprepared. He is "next" to the way things are done now and will come down loaded next time.

W. H. McCormick, of Antigo, was in the city Tuesday arranging for a 100 yard foot race with J. E. Brown. He represented Wm. Gowdy, a C. & N. W. locomotive fireman, and posted a $50.00 forfeit on a $100.00 bet that his man can defeat Brown on the Fair Ground Track, Sunday, Aug. 7, at 3:30 p. m.

The "Soo" Company has renamed the stations Hebard and Pennington and they will hereafter be known by the name of Roosevelt and Hobson in honor of the Santiago heroes, and the new names will shortly be placed on the company's time tables. The town of Morrison, where extensive improvements are now being made preparatory to establishing a new division, will be known as Pennington as soon as the work is finished.

Carl Krueger leaves next week for Green Bay, where he will engage in the photograph business. He will do the retouching for the four different galleries there until his two story brick building, located in the heart of that city, is vacated. Mr. Krueger intends to open up one of the finest galleries in the state there in the spring. Andrew Swan will look after the photograph business here and it will not suffer under his care, as he is thoroughly experienced, having been with Mr. Krueger for the past three years.

Jim Reed is again at work at the Rapids House. He has his old job.

Rev. G. H. Kemp will preach at Ripon next Sunday.

A new side track is being laid to the Rhinelander Box Factory this week by the C. & N. W. R'y Co.

If you want tin, granite and blue enamel ware cheap call at Clark & Lennon's.

Miss Ella Hilber accompanied her grand-mother to Wausau, Saturday last, for a visit of a few days with relatives.

A. M. Rogers received another carload of draught horses this week. He has disposed of five carloads of horses this summer.

Mrs. C. M. Shaw returned to Chicago Monday after a visit of several days with her husband, at the Fuller House.

Attend the lecture and see the views of the Cuban war at the Grand opera House to-morrow (Friday) evening, Aug. 5.

Miss Belle Horr, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. D. Prideaux, for several weeks, returned to her home at Unity Saturday.

Johnny Hilber and Warren Clark went to Wausau, Monday last, on their wheels to take in the "Buffalo Bills Show". They returned Wednesday.

First Congregational Church. There will be Union Services next Sunday of M. E. and Congregational churches. It is expected that Rev. Beach, of Ashland, will preach.

Miss Anna W. Magnussen, of Fond-du Lac, and Mesdames E. W. Lange, of De Pere, and W. J. Paulsen, of Chilton, are guests at the home of Ernest Kueht this week.

M. A. Paulsen is enjoying a vacation from his duties at the store of C. M. & W. W. Fenelon, and with his family is visiting relatives and friends at Iola and Scandinavia. Joe Forsythe is assisting at Mr. Fenelon's store during his absence.

Young people to the number of about one hundred were pleasantly entertained by Miss Katie Hagan at her home Thursday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Games and music furnished entertainment, refreshments were served, and the young guests enjoyed themselves hugely.

Ed. Anderson has added a compressed air tank to his bicycle repair shop and has it arranged so that tires may be inflated from the street. All that the bicyclist has to do is to attach a rubber tube to his tire, open a valve and the job is done. Ed. believes in keeping up with the times.

Prof. Gusten Jungren, of West Superior, well known as a lecturer on the subjects of Human Science, will be at the Opera House next Friday evening, delivering an interesting discourse on "Cuba and the War." The lecture will be illustrated with over eighty brilliant stereoptican views covering the Civil War, Cuba, the Maine disaster and battles from the present war, etc. After the lecture there will be thrown on the screen some of Edison's wonderful Moving Pictures. Popular prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

The old Morgan hotel owned by the Pioneer Savings and Loan Company of Minneapolis, Minn., is for sale or rent. This company is in liquidation and is closing out its real estate at less than its usual cash value. They also own a house and lot on Poverty Hill, which can be bought for a song. The indications are that Rhinelander real estate is advancing and now is the time to buy. Our town is going ahead and real estate investments are safe and sure. Inquire of MILLER and MCCORMICK Agents. 2t.

Langley & Alderson have a nicely located camp at North Pelican and employ twenty-five men. The camp was put in June 22 to cut the down timber felled by the cyclone and already 250,000 logs are in. About 1,700,000 will be put in this summer out of 3,000,000 feet owned in that territory by the company, the balance to be cut out and banked this winter. The logs are all banked in the lake and will be sawed in the Nelson Lumber and Boom Co.'s mill at Hebard, that firm having purchased them. The camp is in charge of Owen Ryan, one of Langley & Alderson's most experienced men, and Frank Roy is head cook. Mr. Roy is a master at his trade and is held in high esteem by his employers.

Mr. P. D. Murphy, of Bear Creek, was in the city Monday on business.

John W. Fenlon, of Hazelhurst, was a Rhinelander visitor Thursday.

W. H. Wheeler, of Menasha, was in town Monday on business.

Chas. Ammon, of Harshaw, sat in the convention Friday night as a delegate.

LOST—a silver watch. Finder will please leave at this office and receive reward.

Mrs. J. Reardon and children left yesterday for Big Rapids, Mich., where they will visit Mrs. Reardon's parents for a month.

Jno. F. Pergande, one of the proprietors of the Beach Hotel at Pelican Lake, was in the city Monday on business.

Ed. Rogers and family, with Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Potter, of Chicago, are enjoying a week's outing at Pine Lake.

Mrs. Wm. Oatman and son, who have been visiting at the "Soo" House for the past month, returned to their home at Omro Friday.

Sandy Brown, head cook in one of the Geo. E. Wood lumber camps near Woodboro, was in this city Wednesday.

There will be a musical and literary entertainment at the Congregational church on Friday, August 12. Refreshments will be served.

Will Ashton, Jr., Harry Kemp and Jud Brazell started for Wausau Tuesday morning on their wheels to take in John Robinson's circus.

C. F. Smith came down from Munising, Mich. last night for a look at the city. The Michigan climate appears to have agreed with "Cash." He looks extremely well.

Prof. Jurgen will give a lecture and stereoptican entertainment at the Grand Opera House Friday evening, Aug. 5. Admission 10, 20 and 30 cents.

C. E. Tobey, Benj. Davis and Thos. J. Mendith, of Phillips, were in this city last Friday. They were enroute for Minocqua to help nominate their townsman, J. R. Farr, for member of assembly.

Miss Ollie Rogers returned Wednesday from a month's visit with relatives at Merrill. She was accompanied by her aunt, Miss Musa Sanford, who will be a guest at the home of Mr and Mrs. Ed. Rogers for a few weeks.

We have the largest and finest assortment of tin, granite and blue enamel ware in the city which we desire to dispose of to make room for other goods and we will sell them at prices that will astonish you.

CLARK & LENNON.

Chas. O. Hess, Vice-President and Manager of the Rhinelander Box Co. made a business trip to Chicago last Friday and returned yesterday to resume work on the Company's plant in this city. Mr. Hess is contemplating moving his family here in the near future.

Editor Messer of the Phillips Pec. was a Rhinelander caller last Friday and attended the entertainment at the court house in the evening. He said he never saw anything like it before in his life. Call again Messer. We will have something to entertain you with, if nothing more than a nutshell game or a foot-race.

The building adjoining the postoffice, formerly occupied by M. Langdon, is being fitted up this week for a saloon, the Rhinelander Brewing Co. having rented it for a term of years. A. F. Spangler, of Jamestown, N. D., will conduct the new dispensary which will have a first-class equipment. Fresh home-made beer will always be on tap. The opening will probably be Saturday.

Isn't it about time that our foot-ball boys commenced to practice up and get in trim for business? Considering the work done last year a movement ought to be on foot by this time and the course of treatment necessary begun in order that victory may again be with our city so far as games on the gridiron are concerned. Of course it will be hard for the boys to refuse pie but once put by it will be easy. D. R. Thompson, who represents the Travelers' Accident Association, of Hartford, Conn., states that he will insure each member of the team against accidant at Cost this year. This philanthropical move on the part of Mr. Thompson should be greatly appreciated by the clerks who will doubtless call in a body and take advantage of the generous offer.

To Change the Telephone System.

The Wisconsin Telephone Company has a crew of eight men here this week under W. R. Horton, of Milwaukee, to reconstruct the telephone system now in use. A single line circuit will take the place of the present arrangement and a central station will be put in, which will be open all night.

A call girl will probably be required for this service.

The single line system has many advantages over the one now in use and the change will be greatly appreciated by business men.

Big Pine Land Deal.

Mortenson & Stone, of Wausau, have purchased through E. S. Shepard, of this city, 880 acres of land in Town 39, Range 7 East, of Jackson Bros., of Oshkosh, Wis.

There is said to be between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet of timber on the lands of a very good quality averaging about eight logs to the thousand and nearly all white pine.

The timber stands directly on the line of the C. & N. W. Ry., about two miles above Tomahawk Lake Station.

The exact amount of pine cannot be learned, neither are the terms and conditions of sale yet made public, but the price runs up pretty well toward $150,000. The logs will be hauled by the C. & N. W. R'y to Wausau, Wis., a distance of about one hundred miles.

Justice Quickly Meted Out.

The expeditious and handy manner in which the hobo is handled in Judge Browne's Court would reflect credit on a Chicago tribunal of justice. There is no time wasted when vagrants are brought before the Judge. He has studied them man after man, and has learned to appraise their worth to a dot. A recent everyday case will give an idea of what he does to them. Chief-of-Police Joe Crowe, brought in three of the easy going gentry Monday morning. The Judge was busy and he went at the fellows after this style:

Judge—"What's your name?"

Tramp—"John Berry."

Judge—"What's your business?"

Tramp—"Haven't any."

Judge—"You are sentenced to fifteen days in the county jail at hard labor."

In like manner John Callaghan, the next tramp, was given twelve days at the same kind of employment and Chas. Dunn, the third, ten days. The whole proceeding occupied a very short period of time and the sentences were eminently satisfactory to the spectators and to the community at large.

Co. H., 5th Wis. Nat. Guard.

According to notice given in the city papers, on Saturday evening last Col. W. H. Patton, Assistant Adjutant General, mustered the local company which was enrolled in this city for the new National Guard.

The company to the number of sixty assembled in the New Grand Opera House and "fell in" and were inspected by Col. Patton, and in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, took the oath which was administered by Justice of the Peace Mason.

The Commissioned officers are: Captain, E. O. Brown; 1st Lieut., D. H. Walker; 2nd Lieut., Thos. F. Brennan.

Col. Patton complimented the company on their fine appearance, and those who have had charge of the enlistment and preparation of the company and in charge of the details of the muster, on the completeness of all details relating to the Company. There was no hitch in the business from beginning to end such as usually occur at the muster in of a Company.

The Muster Rolls were made out by City Clerk Carr, and were pronounced the finest ever filed with the state.

The Colonel has informed the writer that it is the decision of the Governor to make this a permanent Company in the W. N. G. Drums, equipments and uniforms will be issued to the Company immediately, and before the end of next week the city will "echo to the martial tread" of Citizen soldiers. The Company was given the letter "H."

Republican State Convention.

At all stations in Wisconsin the Chicago & North Western R'y will sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee August 16 and 17, good until August 19, inclusive, at one-way fare for the round trip. 2t a 6-13.

THE STORY TELLER

AT EVENING TIME.

At evening time it shall be light;
Dark, darker grows the day.
The shades foretell the coming night,
The cheery sunbeams, golden bright,
Have slowly died away.

At evening time thy soul shall see
The Lord thy God is love;
When fading hopes 'mid shadows flee,
He shall eternal sunshine be—
Around, beneath, above.

At evening time, from fear set free
Thy song of praise shall rise;
The joy of the Lord shall be
A lamp of oil that burns for thee,
Thy footsteps home to bring.

At evening time the bells of peace
Along thy road shall peal;
The Lord will bid thy sorrow cease,
And grant thee from thy load release.
Thy heartache He will heal.

At evening time it shall be light.
In God's assurance rest!
Then shalt not grope in lonely night;
His mercy is thy beacon bright;
Steal sunward to His breast.
—M. S. Haycraft, in Chicago Advance.

The Mesmerist's Subject

I HAVE a friend, Welsh, who seldom dares to visit any town a second time. He is an experienced man, and he knows as much about his particular line of goods as anyone in the business, and he doesn't drink or carry on in a rowdy manner, and yet he does something in almost every town which makes it inadvisable for him to return. For this reason he has to hunt for a new job every time he is ordered to go over a certain territory a second time.

I remember that in one town he fell in with a traveling mesmerist and pretended that he was a subject and went up to a town hall and performed a series of the most remarkable didoes.

The mesmerist was a fraud of the worst description. It was his practice to pick up a few young fellows in every town and promise them money if they would come on the stage and do as he told them. Welsh met this mesmerist at the hotel and became convinced that the fellow had no more "animal magnetism," or will power, or whatever you choose to call it, than is possessed by a piece of parlor furniture. So he decided to have some fun.

"I'm coming up to your show tonight," he said. "Do you know, I'm one of the greatest subjects you ever saw. Dr. Mahoompney, of Chicago, the celebrated hypnotist and specialist on electro-nervous magnetism, told me once that I ought to travel."

"You will understand, of course, that if you are to assist in any of the experiments you must make your will entirely subservient to mine," said the mesmerist.

"Oh, I know all about that."

The mesmerist was frightened. You see, he was afraid to offer Welsh any money to act as a confederate, and if Welsh really knew anything about mesmerism or hypnotism he might expose the whole show. This fellow had picked up a few of the terms and knew just enough about the business to enable him to carry on an elaborate bluff before an assemblage of gullible people.

Well, that evening in the town hall Welsh had a front seat. "Prof. De Cardo, the eminent mesmerist," was a little worried to see him there, but he went ahead and gave his talk and then he called for volunteers. Several of the young fellows around town slouched up to the stage and Welsh fell right in behind.

As this was his first visit to the town, the spectators were suspicious as soon as they saw him on the stage, supposing, of course, that he was a confederate.

"Who is he? Who is he?" came from different parts of the house.

The mesmerist stepped to the front of the platform and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: There seems to be some objection to this gentleman (pointing at Welsh). I want to assure you that I do not know the gentleman, and I am perfectly willing that he shall retire and take no part whatever in the experiments. I am just as anxious as you are that there shall be nothing in the exhibition calculated to excite suspicion. If you desire it, I will excuse the gentleman."

Welsh stood up and protested. "I never saw Prof. De Cardo until I came to town today," he said. "It happens that I am interested in the subject of mesmerism, and I have been told that I am an excellent subject for experiments. For that reason I came here to-day to test the professor's powers."

It happened that a merchant on whom Welsh had called that day was in the house. He stood up and said: "I can testify that the gentleman is a drummer and has nothing to do with this show."

The professor was more than willing to dismiss Welsh, but the latter insisted on remaining on the stage, and, of course, after the prominent citizen had vouched for him, the house offered no further objection.

The exhibition started in, and three or four of the young men who had agreed to make their wills entirely subservient to that of the professor were stretched out on chairs and put through various performances, to the great delight of the spectators. Then it came time to try Welsh. The "eminent mesmerist" was scared stiff. He didn't have any more genuine hypnotic power than you would find in a rabbit, but he had to make a bluff for the benefit of the people who had paid their money. He stood Welsh out in the middle of the stage and glared at him, snapped his fingers, made mystic passes with his hand and did a lot more of that Svengali business. Welsh closed his eyes and couldn't open them, tried to speak and couldn't, and then awoke to find himself with a dazed look and a frightened smile. In fact, he did his part so well that the most experienced "horse" could not have given a better performance. It may be explained that a "horse" is a gentleman who gains a livelihood by allowing a mesmerist to stick needles in him while he is supposedly under the influence.

You can imagine that "Prof. De Cardo" was a surprised man. He hadn't made any arrangements with Welsh, and therefore he had no reason to believe that Welsh would be subject to the mysterious influence. He began to think that he was a mesmerist and hadn't known it, or else he concluded that Welsh had decided to help him out with the show just to be a good fellow.

Whatever he may have thought, he kept his nerve with him and put Welsh through the whole list of specialties, had him cutting watermelons and marching with a cane for a gun, and a lot of ridiculous stuff. Welsh was so earnest and conscientious in his acting that he simply laid the other fellows in the shade. That was the trouble. He was too good. The spectators began to murmur. They decided that he was a confederate, after all.

One of the "tests" was that of fishing with a cane. The subject stood on the edge of the rostrum and held the walking-stick as a pole, and whenever he had a "bite" he would pull it up with an overhand sweep. This always tickled the house.

Welsh decided to vary the usual performance a little. When he pulled in with his pole he pretended that he had landed a fish, so he made a grab for it, and then there began a most terrific struggle. He knocked over the table with the pitcher of water on top of it, and upset three or four of the yokels who were sitting around in the semi-circle, and then all at once he shouted: "There it is! There it is!" and grabbed "Prof. De Cardo" from behind and swung him around the stage. Women began to scream and children cried. Men stood up all over the house and yelled: "Stop him!"

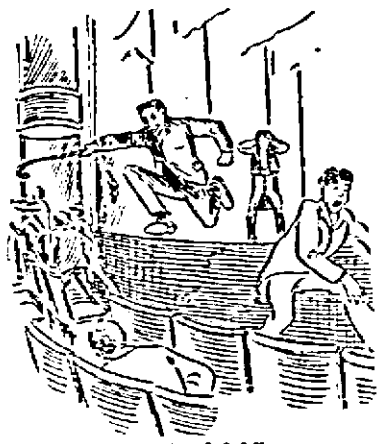
Welsh decided that it was about time for him to get out of the place, so he suddenly let go of the eminent mesmerist and shouted: "I'm a dog! I'll bite anyone that touches me! Bow-wow!"

With that he made a dash for the door, and they say that every man, woman and child in the house shrieked and tried to crawl under a chair when he was seen to jump over the footlights. He got out and ran all the way to the hotel.

Of course, that ended the show. "Prof. De Cardo" was too agitated to offer any explanation, and most of the women were in hysterics.

The town constable was the only man who knew what to do. He arrested the "eminent mesmerist," who claimed that nothing of the kind had ever happened to him during his previous career, and that he had every reason to believe that Welsh had deliberately attempted to break up the show. Thereupon the constable decided that he would arrest Welsh also.

Welsh was making arrangements to get out on the night train when the constable came up to his room. He was greatly surprised when the constable mentioned "arrest," and wanted to know what he had done. The



"I'M A DOG."

constable mentioned the disturbance at the town hall. Welsh looked at him with the most childlike and innocent expression on his face and couldn't understand what he was driving at. So the constable told him everything that had happened, and of course Welsh was greatly disturbed. He said he couldn't remember a thing that had happened from the time he went on the platform until he found himself at the hotel packing up.

He had with him in his grip some advertising cards with half-tone pictures of children on them. He showed these pictures to the constable and said they were his children, and it would break their hearts to hear that papa had been arrested. Then he gave up a couple of cigars and the constable carried his grip down to the train for him. The constable wanted him to stay over and appear against the professor, but Welsh said he had been made a junior member of the firm that day and he had to hurry back to Chicago.

Well, after Welsh got out of town the mesmerist found that the only way he could square himself was to blame Welsh. He said that while they were on the stage Welsh whispered to him that he would "bust" up the show unless he received ten dollars. The professor indignantly refused to lend himself to any such game, and immediately Welsh began his maniacal performance.

The merchant who had vouched for Welsh wrote to the house that if Welsh ever appeared in that town again he would be tarred and feathered. So the house transferred him to Wisconsin.—"The Drummer," in Chicago Record.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Only one person in a thousand dies of old age.

The castle of Heidelburg is the largest in Germany.

Iron horseshoes have been found dating back to the year 451.

The state dress of a trumpeter of the Royal Horse guards, "the Blues," costs over $50.

A man in the London slums makes a living by selling hot water at a halfpenny per quart.

Ex-Mayor Latrobe, who was mayor of Baltimore for 14 years, has attended over 600 banquets.

The most common name for a place in England is Newton, which occurs no fewer than 72 times.

The Tartars have a quaint custom of taking a guest by the ear when inviting him to eat or drink with them.

Under the laws of China the man who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool down.

Bishop Leonard (Episcopal), of Nevada, says that Indians never use profane language until they learn English and become "civilized."

The Pittsburgh poor farm is located over a coal deposit, and the coal is to be mined by the inmates to furnish fuel for the institution.

Smokers are less liable than non-smokers to contract diphtheria and other throat diseases in the ratio of one to twenty-eight. So says Prof. Hajak, of Vienna.

The demand for horse meat has grown to such an extent in Germany that it is beginning to be difficult to supply it. Horses for butchering now cost from five to ten pounds, where formerly they could have been purchased for one-tenth that amount.

One of the strangest streams in the world is in East Africa. It flows in the direction of the sea, but never reaches it. Just north of the equator, and when only a few miles from the Indian ocean, it flows into a desert, where it suddenly and completely disappears.

SAYINGS OF THE DARKIES.

Secret Nature of the Flies—A Substitute for Marriage—A Negro's Illustration.

The southern darkies are a constant source of amusement, when they are not the cause of unmitigated wrath, to the northern people who go down there among them. The other day a young northern woman, living in Washington and possessed of a deep and abiding antipathy for flies, complained to Lucinda, the colored servant, that there were a good many of the pests in the house.

"I don't see, Lucinda," she remarked, severely, "how all these flies could get in if you kept the screen doors closed."

"Well, I dunno, eitheh, miss," cheerfully remarked Lucinda. "But you know they is of a secret nachuh, miss."

Down in Mississippi, in one of the lumber towns, which is owned by northerners, the house servants and some of the laborers are darkies. They are not very strict in their notions of law and order, and they have their own and very lax ideas along the line of matrimony. Wives and husbands are swapped off with such freedom and frequency that it is rather hard to keep track of the exact contemporaneous combination among the negroes at a given time. The colored people have solved the delicate point of expressing exact relationship by avoiding the subject of matrimony altogether.

"'Lize she's cookin' fur Duke Johnson now." That's the way they put it. The woman doesn't "marry" anybody. She "cooks fur" him.

One of these darkies was telling about a woman on a steamboat. The levee had caved so that the boat had to land further up than usual. It was at night and the searchlight, turned on the bank, did not reveal anything familiar to the woman. She hung back, therefore, and the darky who had been detailed to put her ashore didn't know what to do.

"She stood thah like a horse lookin' at a strange gate," he said.

It was this same negro who was one day listening to one of his acquaintances dilate on experiences with the Lord. From the darky's accounts these experiences seemed to have been extremely intimate, and without a word of comment the negro spoke up and said:

"Wen you all seen de Lord, wah He?"

That is to say: When you saw the Lord, where was He?

The boaster was quite taken aback by this simple question and subsided.—N. Y. Sun.

England's College of Arms.

Do you want a coat of arms to emblazon upon your stationery or your carriage panels? Pay your stationer a fee and leave to him the task of equipping you. He will find a coat of arms belonging to some one of similar surname, will give it to you and you will be elegant in the eyes of all who don't know any better. In England there is a college of arms or English heralds' college, where are kept the records of the conferring of arms. There only can the person of English ancestry make himself quite sure of the validity of his bearings. The earl marshal's court has power to impose fines and penalties for unauthorized assumptions of arms. In the college have been kept for centuries the records of the great. The duties of the officers of arms consist in making grants and exemplifications of armorial bearings, tracing and recording pedigrees, proving and registering patents of nobility, obtaining royal license for change of surname, procuring patents of special procedure and genealogical information.—Chicago Evening News.

CHINESE ARE HATED.

In Manila the Spaniards Hold the Mongolians in Contempt and Persecute Them.

Forming as they do a very large proportion of the population, nearly equal to that of the natives themselves, and having by their industry and business ability sustained the fame of Manila as a commercial port, they are a thorn in the side of the Spanish mercantile class, aside from the conventional dislike extended by the latter toward all foreigners. Being commercial by nature, and having realized the good policy of keeping their word in business matters, in contrast with the everlasting procrastinating and "manana"-ing of the Spaniards, they have built up a large business with the English and American houses, who infinitely prefer to deal with them rather than with the owners of the soil. Their thrifty ways and tendency to save money and send it home to China rather than to spend it where they are is another source of grievance to the haughty "Espanoles."

Then their ability and willingness to perform every kind of manual labor, from carpentering, shoemaking, etc., to coolie work, from morning to night at the lowest of wages is a cause of envious irritation to the indolent native "Filipinos," and a constant feud is waged between the two races, which has been handed down for generations. In a street fight, however, I have noticed that the "Filipino" is very apt to come out ahead, although many of the coolies have the most superb muscular development which I have ever seen.

Long ago, according to history, a fleet of Chinese junks, under the famous pirate chief Li Ma Hong, bore down on Manila with the intention of capturing it and its many treasures. The little garrison in the fort defended it with a gallantry such as Spaniards can and will display when in desperation, and Li Ma Hong, possessing no "petroleum shells," and a storm coming up providentially, the fleet was ingloriously defeated. Some of the junks went ashore on the northern coast of the island, and there is to-day a curious race of so-called Chinese "Igorotes," or savages, living in the fastnesses of the mountains, and supposed to be the descendants of the shipwrecked pirates. A certain day in January is the anniversary of the fight, and on that day hardly a Chinaman in Manila dares show himself out of doors, for every small boy, native or Spaniard, feels in duty bound to "heave a rock" at him.

Wherever there is a big fire in the town, it is always assumed that the Chinese have set it, and they are very scarce in the streets while the conflagration lasts, for tacit instructions would seem to have been given on these occasions to the effect that "if you see a Chinaman hit him."

Early in the spring of 1903 the Spanish iron steamer San Juan sailed from Hong-Kong for Manila with a cargo largely composed of kerosene, which had been carefully stowed as near the boilers as possible, and on deck, where the some 200 Chinese coolies who composed the passenger list could sit on the cases and knock the embers from their pipes against them. It is not surprising that the ship took fire when just within sight of Luzon, and the Spanish captain, with most of his officers, promptly took to the boats and pulled for the shore, leaving a raging, shrieking mass of Chinese shrieking at them from the doomed vessel, for no provision is made on these steamers for the safety of the coolies in case of accident. In a few minutes the San Juan was afire from stem to stern. As many as could climbed the masts, only to fall back suffocated into the blazing furnace below. Even the most merciful death of drowning was denied them, for the sea was alive with sharks, attracted by the glare, swarming around the ship as mackerel swarm around a bucketful of "gurry."

Thirty-six hours later another steamer sighted the wreck and bore down to the rescue. Out of the original 200 some 80 wretched creatures were found alive, clinging to the big gangway which hung over the side, and to the stern davits and boat tackle, with the iron hull of the steamer red-hot in places, and the sharks leaping at them. The rescuing boats had literally to fight their way through the ravenous brutes.

I saw the survivors as they were landed, and a discouraged-looking lot they were. The San Juan, an empty, scorched hull, was towed in and anchored in the mouth of the river to cool off until the 70,000 Mexican dollars in her bottom could be dug out of the debris, a melted mass. And not an expression of regret did I hear from any of my "Chino" friends over the disaster to their countrymen. "Pah! coolies!" was all they said.—Boston Transcript.

The Inexorable Sentinel.

Last week the Second Louisiana was in a position where the most convenient route to reach it was through the camp of the First Alabama. One of the members of the Louisiana camp was out after hours, and as he came to the line of the Alabama camp he ran into a sentinel, who promptly brought his gun to a charge and shouted: "Halt!" The Louisianian promptly halted, and the sentinel and he stood peering at each other for some time through the gloom. Finally the sentinel, in tremulous tones, said:

"You can't get through this line unless you say Hobson."

"Hobson!" the Louisianian promptly said.

The sentinel brought his piece to a present, the Intruder saluted and the line was passed.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

WAR REMINISCENCES

A MARYLAND HERO.

He Was a "Bold Soldier Boy" with His Eyes Shot Out—His Heroic Act.

In the early part of the way Jury Commissioner Mansfield was in Fauquier county, Va., fighting in several skirmishes around Fairfax Courthouse.

"A bullet in the shoulder incapacitated me for a few days, and I had to have it cut out at a temporary hospital in the rear of our lines," said Col. Mansfield not long ago, as he revived some of his old war experiences.

"In this hospital I noticed one day a soldier leaning out of a window. He had a broad bandage over his eyes, and I knew he couldn't see, for he was straining forward in a rather dangerous position. All the time he was singing 'I am a bold soldier boy,' etc. Seeing his perilous attitude, I walked up and pulled him back, telling him that he was leaning out too far and might take a tumble.

"'All right, sir,' said he, 'I can't see, you know.'

"'What's your name,' I asked, 'and where are you from?'

"'Joe Parsons,' he answered, 'from Maryland.'

He had been wounded in one of the first skirmishes in the Virginia hills. A minie ball had passed directly through his eyes, forever destroying the sight. The fellow, who was only 20 years old, was as happy as a lark. While I stood looking at him he again broke out joyously, 'I am a bold soldier boy.' I was morbidly interested in him. 'It's dreadful,' I remarked, hoping to draw him out to tell me his story. 'It might have been worse,' he answered, laconically. 'I might have been killed.'

"Alas, the poor fellow was too young to realize this miserable affliction. 'How did you get here?' I asked, wondering if he crawled to the place or had been found and carried to it.

"'After I was hit,' he told me, 'I lay all night in the grass where I had fallen. The pain was pretty bad, but what worried me more than anything else was that I couldn't hear anybody or anything, it was so still. I didn't know where I was, and as I couldn't see I had no way of knowing where I would get to, even if I did attempt to crawl away. Soon the firing began again and the balls whistled all around me. Then I did make an attempt to get out of the way, and crawled about a dozen yards in what I supposed a backward direction, when I heard a fellow groan.

"'"Hello!" I said.

"'"Hello!" said he.

"'"Who are you?" I asked. "A rebel?"

"'"I reckon I am," answered the man, whom I could not see, "and you must be a Yankee," he continued.

"'"That's what!" said I. "Where are you hurt?"

"'"Leg smashed," answered the confederate.

"'"Can't you see?"

"'"No."

"'"Can you see?"

"'"Oh, yes, I can see well enough."

"'"Well, then, let's help each other," I said. "My eyes are shot out, but I am

HELPING EACH OTHER.

pretty good on my legs, and with them and your eyes we ought to be able to get out of this. You pile on to my back and steer me where to go."

"'This the fellow did, and we were soon under way. Now and then we had to rest a spell, and take a drink out of his canteen. When he told me to stop, where do you suppose he had steered me? Right into the tent of a confederate officer! The captain came up and asked us where we had come from. I told him, and caught me by the hand and told me that he reckoned I was done for and couldn't do any more shooting. He asked me if I wanted to go home, and I begged him to send me over to our lines. "He'd have done it without the asking," he said, and again grabbed me by the hand. Next day he sent me over on a transport, after his surgeon had bandaged my eyes."

"That young lad had grit," concluded Col. Mansfield, "for as I passed on his clear, shrill voice sang out again, 'I am a bold soldier boy!'"—St. Louis Republic.

A Church of Paper.

Bergen, Norway, boasts a paper church large enough to seat 1,000 persons. The building is rendered waterproof by a solution of quicklime, curdled milk and white of eggs.

FORTY DAYS' BOMBARDMENT.

Business and Society in Atlanta Became Used to Sherman's Showers of Shells.

When Sherman bombarded Atlanta for 40 days and fired hundreds of shells into the city, comparatively few citizens were killed. Our fortifications were common earthworks of red clay, and they were about as good after the siege as they were before the first gun was fired. The shot and shell poured into these banks of dirt seemed to make them bigger and more indestructible. But there was trouble when a shell struck a brick house, and there was danger of fire when it exploded in a wooden building. Our old car shed was greatly damaged by four shells, but the state road roundhouse received about 20 and was not destroyed.

The first shell fell in Atlanta July 20, 1864, at the intersection of East Hills and Ivy streets, and killed a little child. One entered the Goldberg house, corner of Hunter and Lloyd streets, wounding the wife and child of Dr. Gates. In one house Mrs. Flogg, Mrs. Coons and a child were wounded

THE NEWSPAPERS CAME OUT AS USUAL.

by a single shell. A shell burst in the market house without injuring any of the 30 people present. Supt. Warner, of the gas works, and his little boy were killed in bed by a shell. An unknown young lady was killed by a shell while on her way to take the train. On Forsyth street an officer was talking to a lady in her front yard when a shell came along, mortally wounding the soldier and the lady's little boy. Two newspaper offices, St. Luke's chapel and the female college, were struck. Once a shell exploded in a funeral procession, scattering four coffins and dispersing the mourners. Yet in the entire six weeks there were less than 100 persons killed in the city.

Hundreds of stores kept open all the time; the newspapers came out as usual and the streets were crowded with people. Fully 20,000 citizens were here at the time, and the majority of them were women and children. Gen. Hood wrote a sharp letter to Gen. Sherman, protesting against the bombardment of a city filled with helpless non-combatants, and the federal commander replied that war was the science of barbarism and its object was to kill. He intimated that Hood was cowardly in fighting in such a place and dared him to come out in the open field.

During the first few days the shells terrified the people, but after a week or so even the women became accustomed to them. There were a few functions and entertainments, and ladies went out visiting and shopping. They spoke of the rain of shells as they would of an April shower, and laid their plans for going out when the firing held up. Mingled with the sullen boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry during these long summer nights might have been heard the sounds of birds in the trees and the merry voices of children engaged in their innocent sports.

People settled down into a stolid apathy, with something of fatalism about it. They began to believe that they were as safe in one place as in another, and that they would not die until their appointed time. So many explosions made a deafening din, and clouds of smoke hung over the city and almost stifled the people in their homes.

But the heavy firing of Sherman's big guns for six weeks did not pound down the fortifications, nor destroy one-fiftieth part of the city, nor kill five persons in each thousand of the population. The loss of life was among the soldiers in the trenches, and in the various battles and skirmishes.—Atlanta Constitution.

One on "the Old Man."

When Dewey was first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat, the admiral used often to come aboard and steam up near the levee to reconnoiter. The southerners had a way of rushing a field piece to the top of the high banks, firing point blank at the gunboat, and then backing down again. Upon one such occasion Farragut saw Dewey dodge a shot. "Why don't you stand firm, lieutenant?" said he; "don't you know you can't jump quick enough?" A day or so afterward the admiral dodged a shot. The lieutenant smiled and held his tongue; but the admiral had a guilty conscience. He cleared his throat once or twice, shifted his attitude, and finally declared: "Why, sir, you can't help it, sir. It's human nature, and there's an end to it!"—Chicago Evening News.

Hardest Japanese Wood.

The hardest Japanese wood is the kiyaki, resembling oak in fiber, which takes a high polish, and is used for fine work and frames of ships, but is becoming very scarce, the price having doubled within the last few years.

Journalistic Amenities.

"Our wart of a contemporary," the current issue of the Jazeville Gazette says, "claims, as far as the war is concerned, to have the earliest intelligence. That is the kind of intelligence they always had at that office. It is more than early; it is primitive."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A man should always be supplied with just enough work and trouble to keep his mind off the pimple on his nose.—Atchison Globe.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

No Risk For You

We send Pianos & Organs on APPROVAL and Pay Freight BOTH WAYS if not satisfactory.

Every NEW PIANO covered by Iron-clad Warranty.

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We use no bait, set no traps, deal in no experiments, and have just what we advertise: BEST Instruments, Lowest PRICES and EASY TERMS, with absolutely fair treatment, make it practicable for any one to have a good piano or organ. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

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ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

Is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Transmutes all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small 50c, large size. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

AN EXCEPTION.

His Wife Kept a Boarding House and He Thought She Didn't Need Him.

He did not look as if he were composed of the stuff of which heroes are made, but there must have been some of the divine afflatus of courage in his system or he would not have been before the recruiting officer seeking to gain admission into the ranks of those who were offering themselves as a sacrifice upon the altar of their beloved country.

"What is your name?" inquired the officer in charge.

"John Smith."

"Your age, Mr. Smith?"

"Forty-three, next October."

"Where were you born?"

"In Indiana."

"Do you reside here?"

"Yes, sir; have for the last ten years."

"Are you married or single?"

"Married."

"Ah, is that so?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you can't enlist!"

"Why not?"

"Because you are married."

"What's that got to do with it?"

"Can't take married men into the service."

"Why not? Hasn't a married man got courage enough? Can't he be as good a patriot as a bachelor?"

"I suppose so, but we can't take married men. They have to stay at home and support their wives and families."

The applicant's face gleamed like a sunrise.

"Oh, that's all right," he laughed, easily. "You needn't worry on that account; my wife keeps a boarding house, and has ever since the second year we were married."—Washington Star.

If You Leave Home

for the summer, go where you will find almost, literally, a new world. Such a spot is Yellowstone Park. There is no place like it in the world. You will be astonished at what you see and learn there. A month's outing in those mountains 7,000 feet above the sea level, in an atmosphere pure and invigorating, would add years to your life. There are four modern hotels, good roads—maintained by the U. S. Government—for riding, driving, or cycling; riding horses and pack trains. Geysers, canyons, mud springs, lakes, cataracts and cascades in large numbers, are crowded into a space 54 by 62 miles in size. If you can afford it, you wrong yourself by not going there, especially if you are a patriotic American. If you cannot afford it, then go to beautiful Leech Lake in Minnesota, a new and popular resort. New hotels, fine fishing and hunting, and good boating at reasonable rates. Send Chas. S. Fee, of Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn., six cents for Wonderland '95, that describes by pen and picture both resorts. Mention where advertisement was seen.

All Kinds of Stamps.

There are stamps and stamps, and the banks are wrathfully aware that there are. The record of one Boston bank for stamps received on checks is this:

Internal revenue stamps of the '60s.
Regular postage stamps.
Omaha postage stamps.
Proprietary stamps.
Documentary stamps of 1898.
Postage-due stamps.

The receipt of two one-cent "postage due" on a check broke the record. How anybody outside of the post office department could have had them in possession to put on is now the mystery.—Boston Transcript.

A New Countersign.

"Let me in, dearie," he said, rather unsteadily, at 3:30 a. m.

"Repeat the sentence: 'Schley simply swiped Cervera off the sea,' first," she replied from the upper window.—Philadelphia North American.

The Bargain Instinct.

"Are you going to buy any 5-20 bonds?" said Mr. Snaggs to his wife. "Not until they are marked down to $19.88," replied Mrs. Snaggs.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

When a man is trying to experiment he does not want to be asked about it.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

That Is Why.

Foodick—What made Spain think she could deal the United States a "terrible, glorious blow?"

Keedick—I suppose it was because she had so many terrible, glorious blowers.—Judge.

Heal Warm Weather Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. Allen's Foot-Ease costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

A Scarce Article.

"I have had such a lovely time," the 16-year-old daughter said on returning home from a visit. The old man looked up and grumbled: "Well, it's the only one in the family in years."—Atchison Globe.

The Army and Navy

have covered themselves with glory during the war. The army and navy vest pocket memorandum book, published by the Northern Pacific, is a compact digest of information relative to the navies and armies of Spain and the United States at the beginning of the war. It has a map of Cuba, illustrations of naval ships, glossary of navy and army terms, translation of Spanish words, etc. Send ten cents to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn., for a copy.

Swedish Philosophy.

Ven faller es younz an' praying for mustache hae nater tank how deckens long hae vill half to vait ven hae grow oop for te barber to say "Next."—Denver Times.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. K

Swedish Philosophy.

You can see gute deal of patriotism vat tak hull sedvalk to get home on.—Denver Times.

American Skill.

Many physicians in Germany and England, as well as in the United States and Canada, are referring their Hay-Fever and Asthma patients to Dr. P. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose success in curing these diseases has attracted their attention.

If men would die half as hard to raise corn as they do digging gold, there would be more rich men.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

A manufacturer of wheels is not a tailor, but he always tries to make his own bicycle suit.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

The principal river of Egypt is the Nile. Its smaller tributaries are the juveniles.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It isn't every playwright who can write a play right?—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Unfailing.

If a man wants to have a particularly fine meal let him inform his wife that he will bring up some old sweetheart of hers to dinner. Nothing so inspires a woman to her best effort as to make an old sweetheart regret that he was not more active.—Atchison Globe.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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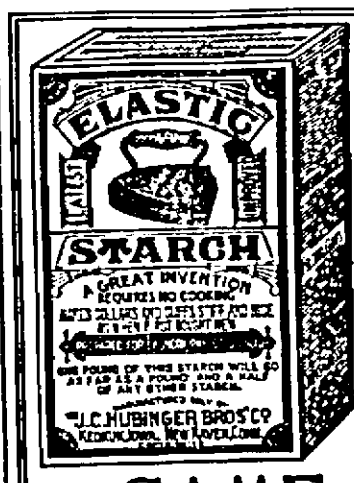

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FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of four

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
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The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION

packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

"A FAIR FACE CANNOT ATONE FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE."
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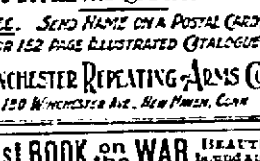
SAPOLIO

SHOOT "WINCHESTER LOADED" SHOT GUN SHELLS



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A. N. K.—G 1720

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REMEMBER

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are using—

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HIGH QUALITY LOW PRICE

and you 'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of Battle Ax is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents.

Remember the name when you buy again

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

Republican Congressional Convention.

A Republican convention for the Ninth Congressional District will be held at the Court House in the city of Wausau, Marathon Co., Wis., on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress to succeed the Hon. Alexander Stewart, to be voted for at the coming congressional election, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the convention.

The basis of representation in said convention will be one delegate for each 500 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Wm. McKinley at the last presidential election. On this basis the several counties in said district will be entitled to representation as follows:

Ashland	5	Clark	7
Florence	1	Forest	1
Iron	3	Langlade	8
Lincoln	5	Marathon	8
Marinette	9	Oconto	6
Oneida	8	Price	2
Shawano	6	Taylor	5
Vilas	2		
			63

A. W. TREVITT,
Chairman of Cong. Com.

Russia is sending lots of her men-of-war to Manila to take a few lessons from Admiral Dewey.

Our armies are moving ahead regardless of the uncertain peace intimations. If Spain means business it better speak out loud and be quick about it.

It is estimated from the present rate of receipts that the new war taxes will produce a revenue of $175,000,000 a year. If peace comes soon the war debt will begin to fade away.

Before the cabinet meeting adjourns it ought to formulate some system by which the Spanish names of our new possessions can be changed or Americanized. Otherwise we shall all have a humiliating sense of an impediment in our speech.

When Congress meets in December the President and Secretary Long will recommend an appropriation for the construction of three large battleships and three armored cruisers at an aggregate cost of $17,000,000, the vessels to be of the latest designs, of high speed, splendidly armored and well protected.

One would almost imagine that the victorious ones at last week's convention had been attending the funeral of a dear friend, so solemn and quiet were they after the meeting adjourned. No band played "Annie Rooney" in honor of the victors, and the distressed look on some of their faces as they left the court house would almost make you pity them.

The State Journal is authority for the statement that a former lieutenant of R. M. LaFollette, who knew all his plans, says that he used to write letters to democrats asking them to control the republican caucuses. The Journal says: "Nothing more disreputable can be done than to ask democrats to interfere in republican caucuses. We wonder if one of those letters reached Oneida county?

There is one town of Pelican politician whose tactics would be patterned after extensively if generally known. This politician trusts his friends, in fact, has the utmost confidence in them, but they are obliged to vote the little green ticket at the town caucus in order that he may keep tab on them. The friends of this deep thinker ought to go out of their way repeatedly to "stand in" with him. He is a dandy, and has plenty of reason to look wise even if he is small.

That mixed convention had no right to use those Town of Pelican delegates so shabbily as they did. Those men worked hard for two weeks to secure their election in the town of Pelican caucus, representing to the farmers of the town that if they could go as delegates to the county convention one of them would be sent to "Madison to the State Convention," another was to go to Wausau to the Congressional convention, and we were not informed where the third one expected to go, but presume to Waupun. They were to have their expenses all paid, and it would be a good chance for them "to see the country." Now these men in the town of Pelican are all accommodating and like to help a neighbor whenever they can, so they all turned out to the caucus, irrespective of party, and elected them. Then for the convention to turn them down and not give even one of them a chance to get out and see the country was a dirty shame.

The County Convention.

What purported to be a republican county convention to nominate delegates to represent the republicans of Oneida county in the State, Congressional and Assembly conventions, was held at the court house Friday night. The New North will not attempt to publish the proceedings of the convention. There was nothing republican about it. There were delegates of all political colors—democrats, populists and republicans all being represented. We have been present at many conventions during the past twenty years, and some that we considered pretty woolly, but the one last Saturday night beat them all. The Stewart gang took care that there should be no riding two horses on the part of their men whom they had worked so hard to secure, and so managed that no voting by ballot was allowed, but instead a rising vote was taken. This move was a surprise to some of the delegates, and it was amusing in the extreme to see the expression of pain on the faces of some of them when they found they would be obliged to stand and show their colors. One poor fellow attempted to leave the room for a minute, but his general's attention was called to the fact that he was going, and he was after him and had him back in his place in no time.

The delegates named Friday night were not nominated by the republican party, and do not represent the wishes of the republicans of Oneida county as regards their choice for congressman in the Ninth District, and the action of this convention casts no reflection on Mr. S. S. Miller, the gentleman whom the republicans of Oneida county wanted to honor with their vote in the congressional convention. Mr. Miller used only honorable means to secure delegates, and the only thing urged against him by the Stewart representatives was that he was "too poor." Not a bad endorsement for a man when his enemies will admit that he is a man of integrity, a good citizen, an able lawyer, a capable man in every way who would make a representative in Congress we might be proud of. "But it's no use. He hasn't money enough."

The action of that convention made friends for Mr. Miller, who will resent this insult to him and Oneida county.

J. R. Farr Nominated.

The assembly district convention met at Minocqua last Saturday and placed in nomination J. R. Farr of Price County. The convention was presided over by W. L. Beers, of Rhinelander, Lute Wheeler, of Hazelhurst, acting as secretary. The nominating speech was made by Rev. Rosander, of Price County, and seconded by E. S. Shepard on behalf of Oneida County. Mr. Farr was brought before the convention and made a neat little speech characteristic of the man.

Mr. Farr is a resident of Phillips, Price county, and is one of the prominent men of the district. He has resided in that county for nearly twenty years, and is at present mayor of the city of Phillips. He is a surveyor by profession, but is at present engaged in the real estate business. He has a large acquaintance throughout the district, and is deservedly popular. His integrity and ability are unquestioned, and the recognition he has just received at the hands of the republicans is a deserved tribute worthily bestowed. He will be elected, and will bring to the Wisconsin legislature that sound judgment that will cause the people to have no regret for the choice they have made.

For Speedy Fighting Ships.

The plainest lesson learned from naval operations in the present war is that speed is of greater importance than heavy armor in the construction of fighting ships. The value of this lesson has not been lost upon the navy department at Washington, which has indicated already that the war ships provided for in the last naval appropriation bill will be faster than those now in commission.

The magnificent record made by the battle ship Oregon has had the greatest influence in changing the views of naval constructors, with reference to speed and armor. Not only in the trip from her Pacific station to a junction with the Atlantic squadron, but in her running fight with Cervera's squadron at Santiago did she demonstrate the fact that in naval warfare at least the race and the victory are to the swift.

The Brooklyn and New York, our highest and swiftest type of armored cruisers, have made it evident also that the most effective war ships must be more than mere floating forts. They must be fast enough to outmaneuver the enemy, as well as being sufficiently protected against the fire.

Another development of the war which has a direct bearing upon this subject is the superiority of the medium caliber guns over the twelve and thirteen inch caliber. The five, six and eight inch guns throw a projectile which the stoutest armor cannot successfully resist, and they can be worked with greater rapidity than the larger ones. This fact was made apparent both at Manila and Santiago.

By equipping our new war ships with lighter caliber guns and lighter armor there will be a decided gain in speed. The vessels will lose nothing of efficiency in defence and will be made doubly efficient when on the offensive.

The government is already proceeding along these lines in the construction of the new ships, and the new American navy promises to be the fastest, as in size it is the most invincible upon the seas.—Chicago Times Herald.

Prince Bismarck, of Germany, died Saturday night at eleven o'clock, at the advanced age of 83 years.

Get One.

Twenty page book size 7 by 10 inches containing chronology of the principal events of the war (from Feb. 15th, the day the Battle Ship Maine was mysteriously blown up) illustrated with 6 by 7 inch halftones of Battle Ships and life on board same. This beautiful publication will be sent free to any one sending five cents in stamps, for postage, to W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Soo Line, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jy. 28—3t.

A Destructive Tree Insect.

Mr. O. Lugger, the entomologist of the state experimental farm, has issued a circular in regard to an insect pest which is invading and destroying a multitude of trees in many parts of this state, and which is now at work breeding devastating hordes among the box elders and soft maples of St. Paul—these and grape vines being the favorite objects of attack, says the Pioneer Press.

This insect is known as the cottony maple scale or black louse. At this time of the year it is found, Prof. Lugger says, upon the smaller branches, where it breeds in large colonies. Each scale is of a brownish black color and below it is found a white cottony, sticky matter, which contains innumerable eggs that are now being hatched. Without going further into the description of these destructive insects, it is sufficient to say that if their propagation is not checked they will destroy the trees, and that the way to kill them is to spray the trees with kerosene emulsion diluted with water in the proportion of one part of the emulsion to fifteen parts of water. The remedy should be applied at this time with a spraying machine.

The kerosene emulsion is composed of two gallons of kerosene, half a pound of common soap and one gallon of water. By mixing this with fifteen times the quantity of water, you have the stuff to kill the insects.

Many trees in Rhinelander are being destroyed by some insect, which in all probability is the same which are working in Minnesota, and the information given by Prof. Lugger regarding the extermination of the pests will be received with gratification by those having trees affected by them.

On the Death of Mrs. Walsh.

When the evening shades are creeping silently
o'er vale and hill,
And the stars above are keeping tireless
watch o'er earth so still,
Spirits from the bending willow, swayed by
zephyrs to and fro,
Nightly seek my lonely pillow
With their whispers soft and low, breathing
strains of long ago.

Strange, sweet music, sometime bringing
From my heart an answering sigh,
Sometimes gently, sweetly singing Childhood's early lullaby.
Joyous, then, I seek a token of the being
whom they sing
But the charm is rudely broken, and no loving form they bring
But depart on viewless wing.

Even now those spirit voices fall upon my
list'ning ear
And my saddened heart rejoices as their welcome strains I hear;
And I catch from one long cherished tones of
love that well I know
Till I quite forgot she perished, and with
fears was buried low
Neath the willow long ago.

MR. EMIL HAUK.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to tender our sincere thanks to our kind friends and relatives who so kindly assisted us in our sad bereavement, caused by the sickness and death of our dearly beloved daughter, Agnes C. Walsh.

THOS. O'HARE AND FAMILY.

For Sale.

Hemlock and Tamarack lumber, dressed or rough.

STEVENS LB'R CO.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale at Palace Drug Store

Marinette Assembly School of Health.

There will be a School of Health held in connection with the Chautauqua Assembly at Marinette, Wis., August 7-12, 1898, under the direction of J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Superintendent of the Battle Creek (Michigan) Sanitarium, assisted by Abbie Winegar, M. D., Jean Harris Whitney, M. D., W. B. Holden, M. D., of Chicago, and other physicians and experts.

There will be a free conference held Monday afternoon, August 8, on Hygiene and Sanitation; School Hygiene; Prevention and Control of Contagious Diseases; Public-baths and Visiting Work Among the Poor. Conducted by Dr. Kellogg, and addressed by several prominent physicians and philanthropists.

Dr. Kellogg will give a series of lectures on the following topics: The Gospel of Health; Our Foods and How We Digest; Cultivated Deformities and Rational Dress; Simple Home Hygienic Remedies and How to Use Them; Use of Water and Heat in the Relief of Disease.

There will be daily classes in Physical Culture, Hygienic Cooking, and Nursing the Sick and Wounded.

All these classes and lectures will be free to all members of the Assembly.

For complete program, address E. C. WHALEN, Assembly, Marinette, Wis.

Notice of Examination.

Office of Superintendent of Schools,
Oneida County, Wisconsin.

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL OFFICERS:—The spring series of examinations for Certification of Teachers will be held in the several inspection districts as follows:

First district, comprising the towns of Gagen and Shoepke—school house, Monico, August 23 and 24.

Second district, Pelican and City of Rhinelander—High School building, Rhinelander, August 17, 18 and 19.

Third district, Hazelhurst and Woodboro—Hazelhurst, August 30 and 31.

The standard of attainments is fixed as follows:

A minimum standing of 70 with an average of 65 is required for a third grade certificate; 75 and 75 for a second, and 65 and 85 for a first grade certificate.

Applicants will provide themselves with Legal Cap Paper, pen and ink, and remember that a fee of one Dollar must accompany the application.

First grade certificates will not be issued to those having had no previous experience as teachers.

F. M. MASON,
Sup't of Schools.

Rhinelander, Wis., July 21, 1898.

(School officers post according to law.)

Prosperity.

A man's condition depends almost entirely upon himself. Luck is but a small factor to most men in attaining wealth. Industry, perseverance and good judgment make the foundation upon which a man builds well. The first start in life of many of our great men has been upon a farm. Opportunities are as good at present as they have been in the past. Fine hardwood farming lands in Northern Wisconsin adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines are still to be had at very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Build a home of your own and be happy.

THE WONDERFUL DEPOSITS

of iron ore, clay, kaolin and marl, together with the large hardwood timber tracts in Northern Wisconsin offer extraordinary inducements for the location of manufacturing plants. The Wisconsin Central Lines run through some of the richest localities in the State and afford the manufacturer excellent facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Interested parties can obtain illustrated pamphlets and maps, as well as detailed information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial and Deputy Land Commissioner, Colby and Abbot Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Manager.
BURTON JOHNSON, G. F. A.
JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Milwaukee, Wis.

GEM BARBER SHOP.

H. L. JEWETT, Prop.

Hot and Cold Baths

in Connection

I make it a point to satisfy my patrons. My workmen are the best in the city. Call and see me. Shop on Stevens St., between the two leading hotels.

If You Live In Rhinelander . .

it is not necessary to tell you that . . .

REARDON'S DRUG STORE

—IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY—

Drugs, Wall Paper, Stationery

For Every Man, Woman And Child In The City Knows That. But If You Live In

Monico, Pennington, North Crandon, Crandon, Woodboro, McNaughton, Tomahawk Lake, Pelican Lake, Woodruff, Arbor Vitae, Minocqua or Lac du Flambeau, THEN

Send me your drug orders. I will send, carefully packed, on first train, any article you may want. I will cheerfully mail samples of Wall Paper to any address. Send me the size of your rooms and I will forward estimates.

J. J. REARDON, Druggist,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

Hutchinson & Innes,

Practical Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting, Heating.

Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention, Correspondence Solicited.

Office in Cover Block, - Stevens Street.

Excursion Tickets to Monona Lake Assembly at Madison, Wis.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates, July 18 to 29 inclusive, limited to July 30. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway. J7-14-2t.

Chas. Thurston

wishes to call attention to the fact that he is prepared to do all work in the line of

Draying, Moving, Excavating, Job and Team Work.

He will also furnish stone and sand on short notice. All work done promptly and satisfactorily.

m24—6mo

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN FURNITURE,

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

The Central BARBER SHOP

DUSEL & LEWIS, Proprietors.

The finest and most centrally located shop in the city. THE place for scientific work. The most experienced barbers in the country employed.

Hilber House Block, Brown Street.

JOHN ROSS,

Practical Horseshoer

—AND—

GENER'L BLACKSMITH

Shoeing horses that interfere or have weak or deformed feet a specialty. A share of your patronage solicited. Shops on King street, opposite Rapids Barn.

I have also opened up my wagon and buggy repair shop where all work in that line will be done neatly at very reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work left in my care.

ONEIDA HOUSE

CUS HORN, Prop.

Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Rates, - - One Dollar per Day

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to. Office in Merchants State Bank building

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections sharply looked after. Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

WALKER & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street. Rhinelander, Wis

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a Specialty. Rhinelander, Wi

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests. Rhinelander

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport streets.

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
Office in Hinman Building, Second Floor. Night calls answered from office.

The Blind Restored to Sight.

Dr. Beaupre,

Oculist,

Office on Brown street, over Mrs. Turner's millinery store.

Office Hours from 9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposit
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis

J. A. WHITING,

VETERINARY : SURGEON

And DENTIST.

Office at Joslin & Clarke's Livery.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

CLARK & LENNON--Builder's and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTHBOUND

No. 11—Daily .... 3:50 A. M.
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express .... 1:25 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily .... 11:22 P. M.
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express .... 11:14 A. M.

H. C. BREGER, AGENT.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited .... 1:50 a. m. Daily
Accommodation .... 7:25 p. m. D ex. Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited .... 2:10 a. m. Daily
Accommodation .... 6:55 a. m. D ex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896.
Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

A. E. HOBSON.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 242, F. & A. M. Stoltzman Block.
Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. BREGER, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stoltzman Block.
Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. B. LASELLE, H. P.

I. O. F.
Court Juanita, 1975.
Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
ALEX. DINGLE, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

Prepare your county fair exhibits. The premium list will be out this week.

The cheapest place in the city to buy tin, granite or blue enamel ware is at Clark & Lennon's.

Rev. Goepfort, Rector of the Holy Cross church, of Eagle River, is a Rhinelander visitor this week.

Mesdames G. H. Clark and C. E. Crusoe spent last Thursday at McNaughton, the guests of Mrs. D. H. Vaughn.

Roadmaster John Collins, of the M. St. P. & S. Ste. Marie R'y, has a crew of fifty men at work this week laying new steel rails out from this city.

LOST—Between Grand Opera House and Beers' store a pocket-book containing $15.00 in bills and some silver. Finder will receive reward by leaving it at this office.

A very pleasant social was held at the home of Mrs. A. G. Hunter by the Episcopal ladies Wednesday afternoon, which was enjoyed by a goodly number.

The annual picnic of the Congregational Sunday School held at Lake Julia Tuesday was a big success, although the day was not all that it could have been. Games were played and the little folks thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. The sack races and high jumping, indulged in by the boys, were interesting to all.

The Brown-Robbins Railway Company will run a train from their mill to Tripp's resort every Saturday afternoon during the season. Train will leave the mill at six p. m., and will return Sunday, leaving Tripp's at 6:30 p. m. About an hour will be required to make the trip. The fare one way is 50 cents, round trip tickets 75 cents. 5t-j21-a4

The office of the Rapids House presents a fine appearance now, the result of extensive improvements in the way of interior decorations and electric light fixtures. A steel ceiling handsomely painted was put in and very pretty wall paper hung to match. No electric light wires are visible, the lights having been arranged at intervals around the office by means of becoming fixtures.

Will Soon Start Up.

The new plant of the Rhinelander Box Company will be turning out boxes now before many days, and lots of them.

The boilers were tested the first of the week and were found to be in fine condition. The engine is in position and ready for business.

A double surfacer and a band resaw, each with a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber per day, are now in place and all the saw tubes are made. Switch tracks are laid at both ends of the factory and are so arranged that rough lumber may come in at one end of the building and go into cars at the other end finished box shooks.

Two cars can be loaded at one time, permanent platforms having been built for that purpose. The factory will not be worked to its full capacity of two carloads a day at the start owing to the newness of the plant, but the complete output will be required at the earliest possible time as big orders for boxes have been coming in to the company for weeks. Between 6,000 and 7,000 feet of floor space are available in the main factory building, which shows up considerably larger to a man on the inside than it would appear to one outside of the building.

If you want to Save Money on

Wall Paper

Call and Examine Stock at

THE PALACE DRUG STORE

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, fifteen (15) shares of stock in Lewis Hardware Company. Will sell shares singly or wholly. For particulars inquire of B. W. McCAREY.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Star Lake Notes.

Miss Dema Shoven arrived here Monday from Merrill and is visiting her friend, Mrs. Patenaude.

Mrs. P. McCourt went to Hazelhurst Thursday to visit her friend, Mrs. G. J. Selk.

Geo. Roller went to Tomahawk Monday.

Thos. Lenhart went to Hazelhurst, where he has accepted a position. His family will move there soon.

A son arrived at the home of J. Patenaude last week.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Wm. Eckels last Wednesday afternoon.

Salsich & Wilson have a new logging engine.

Sunday afternoon a party of tourists went to an Indian settlement on the logging train.

Last Wednesday there was quite a windstorm. Rain fell and was blown in sheets. Quite a number of trees fell, one on the school house and one smashed the Co.'s oil house.

STAR LAKE BROWNIE.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale at Palace Drug Store

Pine and Farm Lands.

Parties desiring to purchase Pine and Farm Lands in Oneida, Lincoln and Langlade counties, for low prices and easy terms, address

VAN HECKE & SMART,
Merrill, Wis.
Agents for Wisconsin River Land Co.
a 4 5m.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On July 19, August 2, 16, September 6, 20, October 4 and 18, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 7ljul14

Money to Loan.

On Improved farm property. Rates of interest moderate.

BARNES & HARRIGAN.

For Sale.

The dwelling of D. B. Stevens. The shingle mill and saw mill of the Stevens Lumber Co.

tf. STEVENS LUMBER CO.

Union Veterans' Union, National Encampment, August 9-14, at Rock Island, Ill.

All agents of the Chicago and North-western R'y will sell excursion tickets August 8-12, limited returning to August 29. For full particulars apply to agents North-Western Line.

League of American Wheelmen.

National meet, Indianapolis, August 9-13. August 7 and 8 the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates for the round trip, good leaving Chicago August 9 and returning until August 15. For full particulars apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Notes From the Lumberman.

A representative of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman visited Rhinelander a week ago, and in his notes concerning our industries we find the following:—

Walter Brown, the secretary and treasurer of the company, was found in charge of affairs at the office of the Rib River Co., as Douglas D. Flanner, the president of the company, was south and east on a business trip. Mr. Brown had just returned from a fishing trip with ten ladies and gentlemen who spent several days at Fisher Lake catching muskellonge. He said that he had hardly had time to grasp the details of business since his return, but that the fishing where he had been was excellent. The party camped out about fourteen miles from any where, and until he returned to Rhinelander he had not heard of the recent stirring events of the war, nor any other news of the outside world. The company is not manufacturing lumber this year, but has been buying stock at other points. One of the recent deals was a purchase of 1,000,000 feet of wide boards at Ashland, which they are shipping to their eastern trade.

Early last week A. W. Brown, president of the company, and E. O. Brown, vice president and treasurer, accompanied by their wives, left Rhinelander for the south at which point they were to take a boat down the lakes and to the St Lawrence river and the Thousand Islands. After enjoying the scenery in that celebrated place they will go on by rail to the Atlantic seaboard, and visit the large eastern cities before returning. They will keep the home office continually advised as to their whereabouts, because E. O. Brown who is a graduate of the military academy at West Point, has been drilling a Rhinelander militia company, and wishes to be prepared to answer the next call for volunteers issued by the government.

The Brown-Robbins Lumber Co. will saw this year about 17,000,000 feet of lumber, the larger part of which is for the Menasha Woodenware Co., of Menasha, Wis. Part of their cut is for the Kirk Box Factory, and the remainder is being manufactured for Jos. D. Day and for themselves. F. H. Johnson is the manager for the company at Rhinelander. They are also handling hemlock and hardwoods.

Day Bros. sawed out nearly all of their timber in the neighborhood of Rhinelander, and are this year handling the remainder of their cut of last year, and some new stock which they have purchased. For a number of years back they have been buying timber along the St. Croix river and in Minnesota in the lumbering districts north and west of Duluth, and contemplate going into business either in Minneapolis or at some point near the head of the lakes in the near future. Floyd Day, son of John Day of the company, who makes his home in Minneapolis, is spending the summer at Rhinelander and is at work in the yard of the company at that point learning the business.

George Clayton's mill is this year sawing for the Woodruff & McGuire Co., whose main office is at Rockford, Ill. The Woodruff & McGuire Co.'s affairs at Rhinelander are in charge of John W. Burns, and they are having manufactured this year about 10,000,000 feet of lumber for the car trade. They own their own timber, and are this year operating three camps, doing summer logging. Besides what lumber Mr. Clayton is cutting for the Woodruff & McGuire Co., he is cutting five or six million feet for himself, which will be sold in bulk.

Gene Shepherd is about the busiest man in town, and is making all kinds of deals for pine lands. Visitors to Rhinelander hotels have their attention called to his business by attractive cards he has in the hotel office. Gene is a good deal of an artist, and has himself prepared these cards that attract immediate attention by their originality, and has them posted in conspicuous places.

Wixson, Bronson & French are having 5,000,000 feet of lumber sawed this year by the Stevens Lumber Co. Mr. Bronson, who is usually to be found in the office of the company at Rhinelander, was away on a fishing trip last week, and the affairs of the company were being looked after by the office man, A. E. Lockwood. Trade with the company has been fair so far this year and they are anticipating an increase of business during the fall.

The mills of Rhinelander are busier this year than they have been for a number of years and will saw fully 20,000,000 feet more lumber than was turned out last year at this point. Of them the mills of Brown Bros. Lumber Co., the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co., George Clayton and the Stevens Lumber Co. are running day and night, and unless the present low stage of water in the river continues until it is impossible to float logs to the mills the result at the end of the season will be as stated above.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy. —C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.
ONEIDA COUNTY, Plaintiff,
vs.
ISELLA CORN AND HELEN BAX, Defts.
The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendants, and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.
SAM S. MILLER, Plaintiff's Att'y.
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.
A4-61-S8.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS., June 21, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on August 10, 1898, viz: Marie Christenson who made H. E. No. 6886 for Lots 1 and 2 and W½ NE¼, Sec. 14, T. 36 N., R. 8 E. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Louis Colberg, Hans Hanson, Larrall Lago, Peter Christenson, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
6lj30a4 EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
E. G. SQUIER, Plaintiff,
vs.
M. HOLLAND AND MAGGIE HOLLAND, Defts.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 7th day of July, 1897, and docketed on the 13th day of July, 1897, I shall, on the 27th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Oneida County, Wisconsin, to wit: The north east forty (40) feet of Lot Fifteen (15) in Block Twenty-six (26) of the original plat of the village (now city) of Rhinelander, according to the Recorded Plat thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount of said judgment with costs.
Dated July 14, 1898.
W. F. STEVENS,
7t-J14-A27 Sheriff Oneida Co., Wis.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS., July 11, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1898, viz: Julius Rutz, who made H. E. No. 8445, for the N½ SE¼ Sec. 13, Tp. 36 N., R. 10 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Barfknecht, Louis Miller, Mike Leonard and Willie Knickrehm, all of Rhinelander, Wis.
6w-J14-A18 EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS., July 11, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1898, viz: Fred Barfknecht, who made H. E. No. 8446, for the SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 13, and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 24, Tp. 36 N., R. 10 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Miller, Julius Rutz, Henry Heyn and George Dosel, all of Rhinelander, Wis. EDGAR T. WHEELOCK,
6w-J14-A18 Register.

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
F. H. BROWNE, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. H. CLANCY and KITTIE BALLESTIM, Defendants.
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANTS, AND EACH OF THEM:
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.
MILLER & McCORMICK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis. 6t-J30a11

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
F. H. BROWNE, Plaintiff,
vs.
ANNE M. COWHAM, Defendant.
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANT:
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.
MILLER & McCORMICK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis. 6tJ30-a11

We have Added to our full line of
Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery and Confection'y
—a Supply of—

Photograph Goods

Which will be carried in stock hereafter.

THE CYCLONE CAMERA,

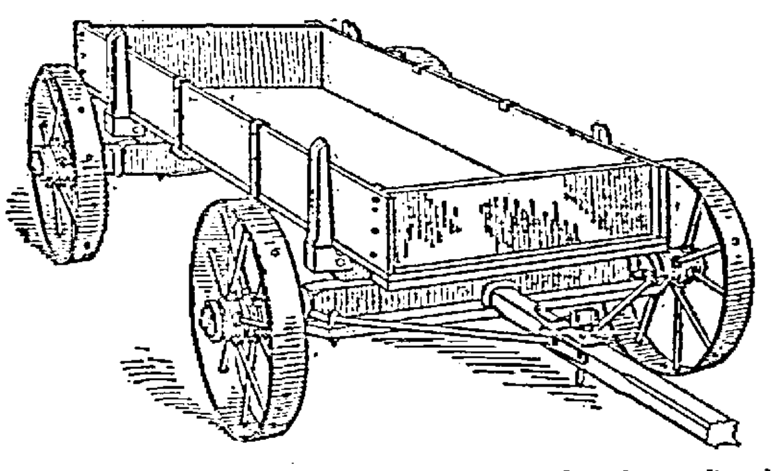
3¼x4¼ and 4x5, Magazine,

Handiest Camera on the market. No changing bag. You simply turn a button to drop the plate for exposure, shutter is always set.

Print Paper, Printing Frames, Drying Racks, Ruby Lamps, Card Mounts, all sizes, Graduates, Print Mounters, Camel's Hair Dusters, Etc.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

The "New Idea" Wagon.



There is nothing so much needed on the farm as a Low-Down, Broad Tire, Wide-Platform wagon. It is used more than all other implements put together. It is just the thing for hauling corn stalks, tools, manure, grain or anything. It pulls easily, because the wide tires roll over the surface and cut no ruts that drain off the fertilizer or juices of the manure. The low wheel saves half the lifting, and the Top Half too. Such a wagon saves the wages of one man in loading. It will last a generation and you will have no tire setting or repair bills. It does away with strained backs from lifting over high wheels. It is a Road Maker and not a Road Breaker. It will not upset on side hills and it is great on marshes.

These wagons have wood axles 3x4½; capacity, two tons; weight, 850 pounds; wide or narrow track; bolsters only 19 inches from ground; fitted with the best steel wheels on the market, 28 inch high front and 30 inch rear, with 4-inch tires. The skeins are made of the best iron and are very smooth. The hubs have two deep hollow circles for holding the grease or oil. These are by far the Cheapest and Best Farm Wagons ever made.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Life is too Short for Experiments.

We guarantee you a sure thing, no matter if you order your clothes made in the latest fashion or after your own peculiar ideas.

Our Prices Like Our Goods are Just Right—They Fit.

Our Tailors cannot be excelled. You are cordially invited to inspect and compare our complete stock of woolens with others. It cannot be surpassed.
It talks for itself.

Rhinelander Tailoring Co.

Hammocks!

—AT—

BRONSONS.'

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

. . . PAINTS . . .

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels, Etc

Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

NO WAR PRICES HERE

We can suit you, both as to quality and prices in lumbermen's supplies, stoves, ranges, farm machinery and tools' hardware of all kinds, crockery, buggies, wagons, refrigerators, and in fact, everything in this line.

If you doubt it Come and See.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

NEW NORTH.
RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

CERVERA is entitled to remain on parole for one year, during which time he receives the pay and allowance of an American admiral. It is thought that he may like to spend a part of this time in Washington, and that he will not care to return to Spain until the political excitement subsides, as he would almost inevitably lose his life.

IT is claimed for the Washington artillery of New Orleans, La., which was organized in 1840, that it is the oldest artillery organization in the United States. It was the first in the south to tender its services to the government in the war with Mexico and on the day after acceptance it was ready. It now is composed of five batteries, with a total membership of about 250 men.

UNDER the head of breadstuffs, wheat flour is our leading export to Porto Rico. During the five years 1893-1897 the number of barrels shipped per annum averaged 148,487, having a value of $570,619. In 1888-1892 the quantity exported was somewhat less, averaging 141,324 barrels a year; but the average annual value, owing to higher prices, exceeded that of 1893-1897, being returned at $688,293.

DURING the last five years (1893-1897) our exports of wood and its manufactures to Porto Rico reached an average annual value of $292,226. Although these figures are somewhat larger than those for 1888-1892, returned at $283,772, an examination of the records for earlier years shows that this slight increase was preceded by a long period of decline, dating from 1871, when the value of the exports was at its highest, amounting to $900,407.

THE president is very fond of music, and often in the evening a number of his visitors entertain him by playing on the piano. He is especially fond of having Controller Dawes, who is an accomplished musician, play for him. The president has expressed some pleasure in the music furnished by the numerous piano organs which infest Washington, but, as they are not allowed to enter the white house grounds, distance lends enchantment to their sound.

THE present value of the British fleet in money is about £52,000,000 ($260,000,000). According to recently issued papers the proportion of ships of large dimensions to the total number built is not nearly so great as is often asserted. All but two of these are battleships, the exceptions being the Powerful and Terrible, cruisers. Of between 12,000 and 15,000 tons there are 11 ships, seven battle ships and four cruisers; between 10,000 and 12,000 tons there are ten ships, two being battle ships.

ONE lesson of the Santiago engagement seems to be that the battleship must not carry torpedoes. Another is that, particularly in a sea engagement, torpedo boats and their normal destroyers count for little, and that the rapid-fire batteries of the ships are of supreme importance. To these may be added the crowning lesson that we want no slow battleships. Every one henceforth built should be as swift as any in its class in any navy in the world, and as swift as the highest art of ship building can make them.

THE imports into Porto Rico have generally been somewhat in excess of the exports from the islands, but in 1896, for the first time in more than a decade, the value of the merchandise shipped to foreign markets was slightly greater than that of the imported wares. The exports for 1896 had a value of $18,341,430 and were decidedly the largest on record, while the imports for the same year, valued at $18,282,690, appear to have been surpassed only in 1891, when the foreign goods received at Porto Rican ports amounted in value to $19,195,226.

IN 1896 we imported from Porto Rico $60,795 worth of fruits and nuts. This importation was not only the largest of the past decade, but also exceeded every previous record except that for the year 1871, which amounted to $76,311. The decline that occurred in the years following 1888 was a marked one, the annual value of the imports for 1893-1897 averaging only $18,241, as compared with $42,803 for 1888-1892. Oranges are the principal variety of fruit imported. The average yearly value of the imports fell from $9,560 in 1888-1892 to $3,040 in 1894-1897.

DURING the calendar year 1896 the foreign trade of Porto Rico, according to the official returns compiled by the colonial administration of the island, attained a total value of $36,624,120, exceeding all previous records. Compared with the value of 1887, the opening year of the decade, which amounted to $21,227,601, these figures show a gain of more than $15,000,000 during the ten years. In the five-year period, 1892-1896, the total imports and exports had an average annual value of $32,373,323, as against $24,961,217 in the preceding five-year period, 1887-1891.

IN our export trade with Porto Rico the item of meat products is hardly less important than that of breadstuffs. During the last five years, in fact, the average annual value of the meat exports, returned at $662,276, was slightly larger than that of the exported breadstuffs, although in the preceding five years, 1888-1892, this was not the case. While the exportation of breadstuffs fell off during the decade, that of meat products increased, the average annual value for 1888-1892, as compared with the larger figures just quoted for 1893-1897, amounting to only $604,678.

TERMS FOR SPAIN

Madrid Government Is Furnished with Demands of United States.

If They Are Accepted Peace Will Follow at Once---A Reply Expected Tuesday.

Ambassador Cambon, with Extraordinary Powers from Spain, Agrees to Them.

He, However, Induces President McKinley to Slightly Modify the Original Document.

The Terms Not Made Public, But an Outline Is Secured from Very High Authority.

Washington, Aug. 1.—M. Cambon, French ambassador in Washington, on receiving President McKinley's reply to the Spanish note, presented credentials empowering him to act for Spain in the matter of peace negotiations. In consequence the terms as proposed by President McKinley were discussed at once, and when M. Cambon left the white house terms had practically been agreed upon. Should Spain ratify M. Cambon's action peace would come at once. The terms agreed upon are not made public. From a high source, however, it is learned that the answer to Spain is practically as follows:

Withdrawal by Spain of her forces and sovereignty from Cuba, the United States to exercise control until a stable government can be established.

Withdrawal of her forces and sovereignty from Puerto Rico and the absolute cession of these and the minor Spanish West Indies to the United States.

Acquiescence by Spain in the permanent occupation by the United States of Guam island, in the Ladrones, already in the possession of the United States.

The United States to exercise control over the city and bay of Manila and the immediate surrounding territory, including Cavite, until such time as the commissioners appointed respectively by the two countries determine upon the future disposition and government of the Philippines, which receives the ratification of the two governments, the United States neither waiving claim to the whole of the Philippines nor specifying the exact boundary limit of the territory she desires to hold permanently.

May End the War.

After strong argument the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico, or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the president and Ambassador Cambon, as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

To Hold Manila Bay.

The cabinet thought it wise to insist upon the military occupation of Manila bay, including the city itself, first, because of the strategic advantages involved, and, secondly, because it is believed that if Merritt is not actually in possession of the city of Manila at the present time he certainly will be before the Spanish answer is received.

In view of the raising of the American flag on Subig bay, some of the members of the cabinet insisted that the American occupation during the armistice should include that point also. But this was waived on the theory that the possession of Manila bay would completely dominate the Philippines. Subig bay, however, was the last thing stricken out of the note.

There was considerable discussion in the cabinet over the general question of the Spanish debt, which has been based upon the revenues of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

It was decided unanimously that the abandonment of Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies would be in such shape as to relieve the United States of any possible claims on the part of the holders of the Spanish bonds.

Spain will be required to cede the two lands, free of debt and free from all conditions, so that the United States can, if it should so wish, annex Cuba, being deterred from such action only by the solemn declaration of its own congress.

Considerable attention was given to the question of the small islands surrounding Cuba and Puerto Rico. It was made clear that the Spanish flag must absolutely disappear from the Western Hemisphere, and the Isle of Pines, the Isle of Viques, Culebra island, Mona island, and other islets, reefs, and shoals outlying from the two main Spanish islands shall be specifically included in the transfer.

Answer Given to Cambon.

The cabinet concluded its labors about two o'clock, and thereupon Ambassador Cambon, representing the Spanish government, with his secretary, M. Thiebaut, was granted an audience by the president, who was, of course, accompanied by the secretary of state. The answer of the United States to Spain was read in full to Ambassador Cambon, and its meaning discussed in the fullest manner in an unofficial way. The interview lasted fully three hours, being prolonged by the necessity of constant translation from French to English and vice versa.

Did Not Commit Himself.

President McKinley did not commit himself in regard to the American policy except so far as it was outlined in the official note. He did explain, however, that if Spain agreed to the proposition to give up the West Indies before entering upon general peace negotiations it would be treated fairly in regard to its possessions in the orient.

The president explained to the French ambassador what, of course, he already knew—that there was a difference of opinion not only in the cabinet but throughout the United States as to the advisability of retaining the Philippines and the other Pacific groups. The president did not say he was opposed to their retention, but he went so far as to explain to Spain that there would be something to strive for, and that the concession in regard to Cuba and Puerto Rico would not be met immediately by a harsh ultimatum on the part of the United States.

Spain Will Gain by Early Peace.

On the contrary, the hope was extended, although no pledges were made, that if Spain accepted the inevitable at this time and yielded possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico peaceably, the saving of expense and life to the United States which would be necessary to capture these islands would, of course, be considered by the peace commissioners as an offset to some of the just claims of the United States. The president pointed out that as this country was maintaining a large army and navy at enormous expense it could not consent to a cessation of hostilities whether under the name of an armistice or not until Spain had agreed to retire from the West Indies.

A Gentle Warning.

The president also pointed out in his quiet but firm manner that if Spain rejected the present offer and forced the United States to continue its vast expenditure of men and money it would result only in adding to the items properly chargeable against the defeated nation, and conditions which the United States would consider reasonable now would be out of the question before Christmas. The president explained that in view of the division of opinion in this country there was at least a chance that Spain might retain some of her possessions in the Pacific, but if the war were continued that chance would disappear entirely, and after Watson's arrival on the other side of the Atlantic the Philippines and adjacent islands would necessarily occupy the position now held by Cuba and Puerto Rico as territory entirely outside the pale of negotiations, while the Canaries and the Balearic islands would become debatable ground, as the Philippines are to-day.

The conversation with the French ambassador was largely in the shape of a gentle warning to Spain that it would accomplish more by yielding up the West Indian islands without a contest and throwing herself upon the generosity of the United States, trusting to the influence of the respectable minority in this country, which is opposed to the retention of islands so far away as the Philippines.

After the note had been cabled to Madrid almost all of the members of the cabinet expressed the opinion in private conversation that the Spanish government would probably reject the offer made by the United States. This is expected by all of them for some reason which they find it difficult to explain beyond the constitutional inability of Spaniards to recognize facts as facts.

Most of the members of the cabinet believe that the answer is an extremely wise one, because it requires a pledge of good faith on the part of Spain and does not disclose the policy of the United States in regard to the Philippines—thus preventing possible European intervention, and confining the negotiations at once to the two countries in interest.

It is believed that if Spain does accept the terms and peace commissioners are appointed Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, our last minister to Spain, will be president of the commission on the part of the United States.

May Be Received Tuesday.

The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour Sunday morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also the necessity for careful framing the rejoinder.

Terms Considered Hard.

London, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The conflicting accounts of the American peace terms and a suspicion that the Washington government was temporizing, in order to confront Spain with the occupation of Puerto Rico, and the capitulation of Manila, originally caused irritation and provoked strong language, but it is now seen that the suspicion was unfounded. The terms, however, are regarded as very hard, and the annexation of Puerto Rico and the repudiation of the colonial debt is characterized as flagrantly unjust. Happily the question of the Philippines is reserved; and I am confident that the more it is considered the less will America be inclined to annexation."

Shafter on the Garcia Trouble.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Gen. Shafter cabled the war department a statement of his difficulty with Gen. Garcia. He declares that he invited Garcia to enter Santiago at the evacuation and that the insurgent leader declined because Spanish officials were still in power. Garcia and Gomez are said to be preparing an appeal to the American people.

To Investigate Surgeons.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1.—Gov. Tanner has joined in a movement to investigate the service rendered by the surgeons of the regular army in connection with the yellow fever. It is claimed that they are not cooperating properly in fighting the disease in the ranks of the volunteers.

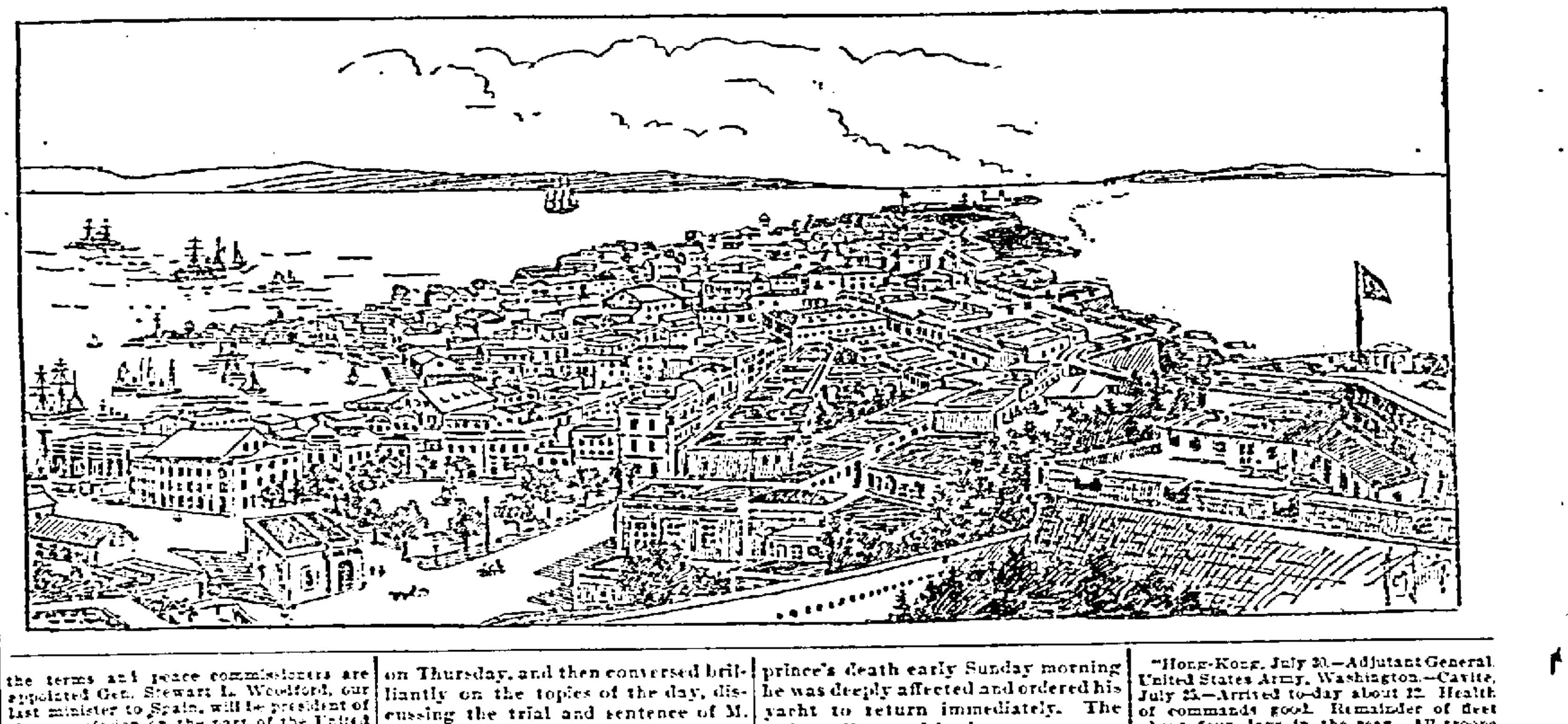
Pope Appeals to Scotchmen.

Rome, Aug. 1.—The pope has issued an encyclical to the Scottish people, the terms of which are significant in view of the recent reports that the thoughts of his holiness are absorbed with his death. He says that in his stress he addresses them because he sees that his last day is approaching, and in the most solemn terms he recalls the services of dead Scotch heroes to the church and beseeches the people to return to their ancient faith.

Six Drowned.

Humansville, Mo., Aug. 1.—Five young women and one young man were drowned near here Saturday while attempting to ford Pomme de Terre river in a wagon. The stream was swollen from recent rains.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, CAPITAL OF THE ISLAND WHICH WILL SOON BE OURS.



HE YIELDS TO DEATH.

Bismarck, Germany's Greatest Statesman, Passes Away.

EVENT OCCURS AT FRIEDRICHSRUHE.

His Family Was at His Bedside and His Death Was Peaceful—Empire Mourns His Loss—Short Sketch of His Remarkable Career.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Bismarck is dead. Germany's "man of blood and iron" passed away at 11:20 o'clock Saturday night at his castle of Friedrichsruhe. The entire nation—the nation which he unified by his indomitable will and unyielding purpose—is shocked by the sudden news.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic diseases—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected. The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world.

Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table to celebrate with his assembled family the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked one on Thursday, and then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States.

End Comes Peacefully.

At noon Saturday came the first news of the possible nearness of death. It consisted of a brief bulletin to the effect that Bismarck's condition had become considerably worse and that fears as to the outcome were of the gravest nature. Barring this bare statement, which was generally regarded as only the report of an alarmist, nothing more was received from Friedrichsruhe until the dispatch telling of death, except a telegram that Count William had returned to the castle.

Dr. Schweninger returned to Friedrichsruhe, late dispatches say, barely in time to witness the demise. For several hours before the summons came Bismarck lay unconscious, and his family, grouped about the bedside, could see his hours were numbered. At close intervals during the last hours his breath almost failed, and when death came he met it peacefully and without a struggle.

Details of Bismarck's Death.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The Nachrichten gives the fullest details of the last days and death of Bismarck. It says:

"Bismarck's condition was comparatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He read the Nachrichten and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling jocularly at the small portion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred, in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious. Recently, besides periods of unusual mental clearness the prince had had intervals of drowsiness, falling into long, sound and beneficial sleep, on awakening from which he would be completely refreshed.

"On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able to some extent to lighten the last moments, wiping the mucous from the patient's mouth and enabling him to breathe more freely.

"The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: 'Thanks, my child.'

"The whole family was assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared quietly and simply that the prince was dead.

"Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to Emperor William, in Norway.

"The prince lies as he used to sleep, in an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. The expression on his face is mild and peaceful. It is remarked that his head remained warm for an unusually long time.

"In accordance with Prince Bismarck's wish, he will be buried upon the hill opposite the castle in the vicinity of Hirschgruppe."

Grief in Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through special editions of the papers, produced profound sorrow, as so sudden a realization of the fears of his demise was not expected. Several papers publish special

PRINCE BISMARCK.

articles with mourning borders, expressing in feeling terms the national sorrow and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the prince to the Fatherland, his heroic greatness and his truly German character. Sorrowful sympathy over Prince Bismarck's death is manifested in many ways. The news is constantly discussed in public places and a feeling of sadness prevails among all classes of the people. Particulars of the last moments of the prince and other circumstances attending his death are eagerly sought. Many private houses show flags at half mast.

Emperor Deeply Affected.

Bergen, Norway, Aug. 1.—The news of the alarming change in the condition of Prince Bismarck reached Emperor William late Saturday evening. When the emperor was informed of the prince's death early Sunday morning he was deeply affected and ordered his yacht to return immediately. The Hohenzollern, with the emperor on board, will reach Kiel this evening. The flag on the yacht is flying at half mast.

The President's Condolence.

Washington, Aug. 1.—By direction of the president the following dispatch was sent Sunday night to Hon. Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany:

"Washington, D. C., July 31, 1898.—White, Ambassador, Berlin: The president charges you to express in the proper official quarter to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman the sorrow which the government and people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great chancellor, whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German empire.
(Signed) "ADEE,
"Acting Secretary."

No Effect on European Policy.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The French papers express the belief that the death of Prince Bismarck will have no influence upon European policy, as the deceased retired from public life eight years ago.

BISMARCK'S CAREER.

A Brief Resume of His Great Services to the Fatherland.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was born at the manor of Schoenhausen, in the district of Magdeburg, April 1, 1815. At the age of six he was placed in a boarding school at Berlin, and at 12 was sent to a high school at the capital. In 1832 he began studying law and political science at the University of Gottingen. Toward the end of the following year he entered the University of Berlin, and he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he was made the official law reporter for a Berlin court, but he soon was transferred to Aix-la-Chapelle as a referendary, and in 1837 was appointed to serve in the crown office at Potsdam.

The next eight or nine years Bismarck passed in farming, hunting and soldiering. He went into society and took an active part in the local affairs of the neighborhoods in which he lived. In 1845 his father died, and the estate at Schoenhausen came into his hands. He withdrew almost entirely from social life, and settled down to the life of a country gentleman. July 28, 1847, he married Johanna, the daughter of Heinrich von Puttkamer, of Viatium, Pomerania, and in the same year he appeared in the united diet at Berlin, as a parliamentary deputy, representing the nobility of the province of Saxony. In 1848 he participated in the gathering of the rural nobility in Berlin, known as the Junker parliament. His career as a parliamentary deputy ended in 1850. In 1851, after serving as secretary, he was appointed the Prussian representative at the Germanic diet at Frankfort, which was the administrative council of the Germanic confederation, founded by the congress in Vienna in 1815.

He was made the Prussian ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1859, where he remained until 1862, when he was transferred to the embassy in Paris. After a few months in the French capital, in September, 1862, Bismarck succeeded Prince Hohenzollern as prime minister. He formed an alliance with Italy early in 1866, and Prussia, under his guidance declared war against Austria and her allies in the confederation in June of the same year. Three months later Austria had been crushed and Prussia had become the head of the North German confederation.

Bismarck concluded secret treaties with the South German states forthwith, in the expectation of war. In internal politics the next 12 years of Bismarck's life were occupied with his struggle to assure the Prussian government the control of the Catholic church in Prussia with his campaign for the suppression of socialism in Germany and with the inauguration of a protective system of customs duties. He also secured for Germany several African colonies and gave the first impetus to the upbuilding of her merchant marine. Under his guidance the empire laid the foundations of its present industrial prosperity and maritime greatness. In foreign affairs he formed the triple alliance of Italy, Austria and Germany. Having united and solidified the empire by the war against Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866, and against France in 1870-71, he aimed in his later years to develop it internally without disturbance from without.

Dismissed by Present Emperor.

Bismarck was chancellor to the end of Emperor William I.'s reign and throughout the 99 days of Emperor Frederick. Two years after the present emperor ascended the throne he was dismissed from office. Since then he had lived in Friedrichsruhe, near Hamburg, where he went to receive his friends the year around, and thousands of admirers from all parts of Europe, on his birthdays. He was long estranged from the young emperor, and the feud between the old castle in Berlin and Friedrichsruhe caused a scandal of world-wide dimensions. A formal conciliation was effected eventually, but the wounds left by the conflict of four years were never healed.

Frau von Bismarck died about two years ago. The Iron Chancellor was never the same afterward. He failed slowly, complained of loneliness, and, when his last illness began, was already a weak, sorrowful and broken old man.

Prince Bismarck leaves two sons, Count Herbert and Count William, and one daughter, Countess Rantzau.

MERRITT IN COMMAND.

Assumes Control of American Forces in Philippines—Insurgent Leader Defiant.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The following has been received at the war department:

"Hong-Kong, July 30.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington.—Cavite, July 25.—Arrived to-day about 12. Health of commands good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed.
"(Signed) MERRITT,
"Major General Commanding."

Gen. Merritt's expedition includes the transports Ohio, City of Para, Indiana and Morgan City, which left here June 27, carrying 3,600 officers and men under Brig. Gen. McArthur; the steamer Valencia, which sailed on June 25th with 600 men and transport Newport, which sailed on June 29 with 800 men under the immediate command of Gen. Merritt. Altogether there were 5,000 officers and men in the third party. The first expedition carried 2,501 men and the second carried 3,515 men, so that Gen. Merritt now has under his command 11,016 men.

Cavite, Manila Bay, July 26, via Hong-Kong, Aug. 1.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is going to cause trouble here, and already Admiral Dewey regards him as an enemy, rather than a friend. The fact is, that Aguinaldo has been two-faced with the Americans, and it has been evident for some time that he was jealous of the American power as transport after transport landed more and more American soldiers. While he has kept up a friendly front, he has issued secret orders to his men not to permit the Americans to secure necessary horses and other equipment. All this has been annoying to Admiral Dewey and the American generals, and Gen. Merritt, now that he has taken command in the field, will probably find Aguinaldo a more formidable opponent than Augusti.

The insurgent commander has recently been dropping his mask and has become openly insolent. Admiral Dewey has communicated this state of affairs to Washington, though he is not at all alarmed at the outlook. The insurgent leader would not dare order an attack on the American camp, because they are protected by guns of the squadron, and it is not at all certain that the other chiefs would obey his commands. Even if they should, Gen. Merritt, aided by the squadron, could repel a combined assault from both Aguinaldo and the Spaniards of the city. The other insurgent chiefs are chafing under Aguinaldo's orders, and trouble is brewing in his camp. His officers are offended by his assumption of the dictatorship, and the rank and file object strenuously to the war taxes. So his insolent and defiant attitude may be changed by his own people without the necessity of action by the American commander.

Several Badly Hurt.

Milan, Mo., Aug. 1.—During a celebration here over victories of the army the fireworks exploded, fatally injuring two and injuring six persons.

GLAD TO SEE THEM.

Inhabitants of Puerto Rico Rejoice at Arrival of Our Troops.

THOUSANDS VOLUNTEER SERVICES.

Interesting Dispatch from Gen. Miles—Operations Have Not Ceased Pending the Negotiations for Peace.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Gen. Miles, in command of the Puerto Rican expedition, in some quarters to an expectation Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department at ten o'clock Sunday night:

"Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 31.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded $14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Puerto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba. MILES.

"Major General Commanding."

All Depends on Spain.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The progress made in the negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the assurance of a full acceptance of our conditions, and that he has undoubtedly informed the Spanish cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war shall cease.

Meanwhile, as an earnest that our government has not interrupted the execution of its campaigns, an order was issued from the war department Sunday for the dispatch of an entire army division to reenforce Gens. Miles and Brooke in Puerto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn over that command to Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Puerto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant general and his aids.

Troops Still at Ponce.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 29, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 1.—No forward movement of the army is expected for several days. The transports with Gen. Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the first corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain here quietly until the bulk of the army has disembarked. Gen. Miles will retain his headquarters at the custom house at the port of Ponce, while Gen. Wilson will be in immediate command of the troops in the city. Capt. Allison has been appointed provost marshal and with the aid of the local constabulary has preserved excellent order, although almost the entire population of the city remained in the streets celebrating the arrival of their American liberators until long after midnight Friday. Business in the city has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans.

Nuevitas Bombarded.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 1.—Reports have reached here that Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, have been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known.

FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

League of American Municipalities to Meet in Detroit This Week—Objects of the Gathering.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 1.—Several mayors and other officials of various cities have arrived here to attend the second annual meeting of the League of American municipalities, which will open this morning. About a hundred cities are represented in the league. The business sessions will continue through four days, and the leading topic of present interest to city governments are expected to be thoroughly discussed.

The objects of the league, as set forth in its constitution, are perpetuation of the organization as an agency for cooperation of American cities in the practical study of questions pertaining to municipal administration and maintenance of a bureau of information for collection and dissemination of statistical and other information relative to municipal government.

Snow in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 1.—An unprecedented cold snap is giving Nebraska a premature taste of fall. For two days the thermometer has not been over 70 and has been as low as 50 in the eastern portion and colder in the west. At Kimball, near the Wyoming line, it snowed for several minutes Sunday morning, the first time snow ever fell there in July. No damage to crops is anticipated save a checking of the growth of corn.

Renominated.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 1.—The Seventh congressional district democratic convention held at Martin renominated Hon. R. L. Henry for reelection.

OFF FOR PUERTO RICO.

Another Large Expedition Sails from Newport News, Va., to Aid Gen. Miles.

Newport News, Va., July 29.—With the exception of the Fourth Ohio regiment, the Second brigade of the First army corps in command of Brig. Gen. Haines, sailed for Puerto Rico Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. The transports that got off are the City of Washington, Massachusetts, Seneca and Roumanian and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The expedition was divided as follows:

Massachusetts—Ambulance, signal corps, headquarters corps, troops A and C, New York cavalry and the city troop of Philadelphia, including 895 men, 23 officers, 454 horses, 125 mules besides the wagons.

St. Louis—Third Illinois regiment, Col. Bennitt and staff.

Roumanian—Four batteries of light artillery, A of Missouri, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery. On this transport there are 19 officers, 7[illegible] men, 219 horses and 72 mules.

City of Washington—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of 23 officers and 612 men.

Seneca—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania, consisting of 24 officers and 611 men.

Gen. Brooke, commanding the First army corps, and his staff, took passage on the St. Louis.

Batteries A and C, of Pennsylvania, and two troops of cavalry from the same state did not go with this expedition, but expect to sail with Gen. Fred Grant's brigade next week. The First Kentucky regiment, guard of the Third brigade, First division, First army corps, in command of Gen. Fred Grant, which is to make up the second Puerto Rican expedition, arrived here from Chickamauga Thursday and is now in camp. Gen. Grant arrived on the last train, traveling in a private car with his staff.

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

Demonstration of Joy at Honolulu on Receipt of the News of the Annexation.

San Francisco, July 28.—The steamer Mariposa has arrived from Australia and Honolulu, bringing the following correspondence, dated Honolulu, July 20: The steamship Coptic arrived from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th inst. with the important news that the United States senate had ratified the resolution making Hawaii a part of the United States. Long before the vessel had reached the harbor it was known that the steamer brought annexation news, the information having been signaled to the Mohican. The fire whistle and the whistles of foundries, mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned. Fireworks were set off. In the midst of the noise 100 guns were fired on the grounds of the executive building. At the same time the Hawaiian band started out and marched through the streets to the wharf, playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the executive building. President Dole was at his beach home when the steamer was sighted. He hurried into town and reached the wharf as the steamer tied up. The people here have decided not to have any formal annexation celebration until the Philadelphia and Admiral Miller arrive with the flag. The leading men of Honolulu met today and recommended Harold M. Sewall, United States minister to Hawaii, for governor of the islands.

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter Sends a Detailed Report of the Dead and Wounded in the Battle.

Washington, July 27.—Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the war department and is now being prepared for publication. The total number of casualties was 1,593. Recapitulated the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

Her Days Numbered.

San Francisco, July 27.—The Evening Post says that the steamer Gaelic, which left this port for Hong-Kong and Yokohama and Honolulu, carried ex-Queen Liliuokalani to the islands for the last time and that she had but a short time to live, the ravages of cancer having made such headway that medical aid can only deter death, which is stealing upon her. The Post says that the queen has been suffering from cancer on the right side of the neck over the jugular vein for many months, but deferred medical treatment until it was too late.

Starved to Death.

Cleveland, O., July 29.—A shocking case of destitution has just come to light here through the death of Elizabeth Harley, aged 15, at No. 49 Merkel avenue, whose demise, according to the coroner, was caused by starvation. Her mother has been driven insane for lack of food, the father is in a still more pitiable condition, and three other children of the family are nearly dead. William Harley, the father, has been out of work for the past year and a half, and has been too proud to ask for aid.

Perished by Fire.

Tonkawa, O. T., July 28.—In a fire which consumed the residence of R. F. Grable, two of his children, aged seven and ten years, were burned to death and their bodies totally consumed. Two older children, a boy of 12 and a girl of 14, were fearfully burned. They were burned while trying to save the younger ones.

On the Sick List.

Santiago de Cuba, July 28.—Reports of Tuesday show total sick, 2,770; total fever cases, 2,021; new cases of fever, 639; cases of fever returned to duty, 344.

WHAT NICOTINE REALLY IS.

A Colorless Fluid That Becomes Dark When Exposed to Air and Light.

In a communication about tobacco, in the Scientific American, Prof. John W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, says among other things:

"Ignorance of easily ascertainable scientific facts is, however, common enough, as often illustrated by the brown, oily material formed in the nicotine, though in reality this is merely the tar produced by the action of heat on the woody fibre of the leaf.

"Nicotine when pure is a colorless fluid of somewhat oily consistence and strong, peculiar, penetrating odor, but it darkens on exposure to air and light, becoming first yellow and then brown, so that it looks, in this darkened condition, something like the tarry matter which soils a smoker's fingers or a handkerchief through which tobacco smoke is exhaled, or is often noticed as deposited in the stem of a pipe. This tarry deposit has nothing essential in common with nicotine, and contains but traces of this alkaloid, when any at all. A part, but only a small part (about one-seventh of the experiments of Melsens), of the real nicotine of tobacco is volatilized without decomposition; the remainder is burned and destroyed in the process of smoking.

"The sensational statements occasionally made in regard to arsenic, copper, etc., as present in the paper wrappers, would be at once seen to be grossly improbable if it were but remembered that the wrapper is a single cigarette weighs little more than half a grain, and that in such a minute quantity of thin, delicate white paper there could be introduced but infinitesimal amounts of such foreign adulterants without the presence becoming perceptible to common observation by the senses, aside from the positive scientific evidence that they are not present."

RENT FLOWERS FOR HOUSES.

Hothouse Proprietors Suffer Loss in Business Through the Advent of Summer Months.

This is the season of the year when keepers of hothouse flowers, who thrive in winter, are practically without employment. There are more than 20 concerns in Chicago that make a business of renting potted plants, palms and other interior decorations to restaurants, cafes, saloons, and to families. These plants are changed as often as wanted. One day there may be one of the waving pampas plumes, and in the same place the day following may appear a blooming geranium. The uninitiated would imagine that the owner of the room was also proprietor of a hothouse, when he isn't anything of the sort. These plants may be rented for one dollar per month apiece, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

In summer they are taken out and fresh flowers, born of rain and sunshine, placed in their stead. Chicagoans do not like the looks of hothouse flowers when the weather is warm and natural blossoms are cheap. Bushes of fresh honeysuckles grown wild in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee may now be seen in many places. Violets are coming in in abundance. There may occasionally be found magnolia blossoms, for they are plentiful on the bayous of the south this season. Then there are the native roses and daffodils and dandelions that give fragrance and take the room of the potted plants, which do very well in winter, but look out of place when the air is soft and balmy and the trees are clothed in green.

Where Does Papa Come In?

The Leipsig Tageblatt devotes a column to the marriage market. An advertisement published lately was as follows: "A son, elderly, solid and serious, is seeking for his father (a strict and solid man in a quiet business) an alone-standing widow and maiden with some ready money. Offers, with full statement of particulars, to be addressed ——. The son can be interviewed by appointment between the hours of nine and eleven."

The English Bittern.

The statement having been made that the bittern is one of the lost birds in England, a correspondent writes to the Daily News that so far from being exterminated, they are still so abundant in one locality that sleep is hard for strangers because of the loud noise they make, like a bull bellowing, and that in this region they are shot and eaten.

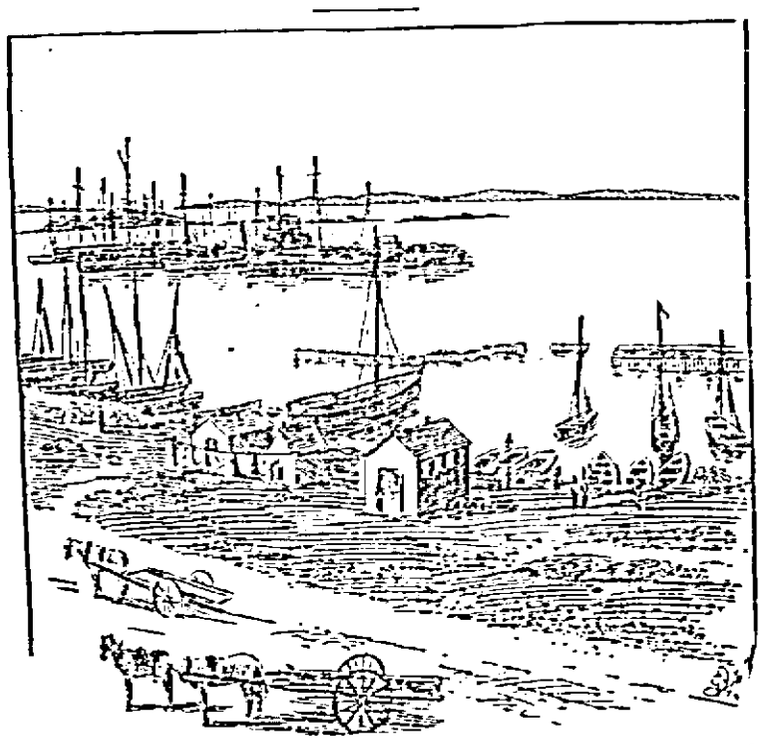
Secret Orders.

It is stated that there are in the United States over 50 distinct secret orders, with over 70,000 lodges, and 5,000,000 members.

SENOR FRANCISCO SILVELA.

In all the duplicity and corruption and selfish treachery of Spanish politics this famous statesman stands pure and undefiled. On his long public career there is not a spot, and his private life is as admirably perfect as his public. In his capacity as editor of Tempo, a Madrid newspaper, he is trying his utmost to bring about peace between Spain and the United States. He is cordially hated by Weyler, Robledo and other corruptionists high in power and royal favor.

CARRYING THE WAR TO SPAIN.



The Harbor of Valencia, Spain, Which May Soon Be in the Control of Commodore Watson and His Fleet.

A Dewey Story.

Admiral Dewey was always a strict disciplinarian, and occasionally inflicts punishment in curious ways. Once while in a foreign port he suddenly ordered the heaviest tackle to be gotten out of the hold without delay. After two hours' work his order was carried out, and he then directed that a large chew of tobacco which had been thrown under one of the guns be hoisted overboard. Never again on that cruise was such an unpardonable offense committed.

Chinamen's Brains Are Heavy.

The average weight of the brain of the Chinaman is greater than that of any other race on the globe except the Scotch.

Ignorant Spanish.

It is said that two-thirds of Spain's population can neither read nor write.

AN EASY VICTORY.

Spaniards Surrender Port and Town of Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Demands of Gen. Miles Met with Little Resistance—Our Casualties Are Four Men Wounded—Troops Welcomed by Inhabitants.

Washington, July 30.—The results thus far achieved by Gen. Miles and Capt. Higginson, in command of the naval squadron, in the occupation of Puerto Rico, have created a feeling of intense satisfaction among officials of the administration. Information received Friday directly from Gen. Miles was very gratifying to the president and his advisers. It indicates, as one official expressed it, that "Miles is cleaning up everything as he goes." The surrender of Ponce, practically without a struggle, is regarded by the war officials with especial satisfaction. In importance it is the second city of the island.

The Surrender of Ponce.

Washington, July 30.—The navy department has posted the following bulletin:

"St. Thomas, July 29.—U. S. S. Massachusetts.—Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis, with Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester, left Guanica July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for United States army. Cities of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:20 a. m., July 28. American flag hoisted at six a. m., 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army: first, garrison to be allowed to retire; second, civil government to remain in force; third, police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms; fourth, captain of port not to be made a prisoner.

"Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with Massachusetts and Cincinnati, Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson and transport at 6:40 a. m., 29th. Commenced landing army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants; great enthusiasm. Captured 60 lighters, 20 sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal.

"(Signed) HIGGINSON."

Washington, July 30.—The Dixie was largely manned by the Maryland naval reserves.

Miles Tells of the Victory.

Washington, July 30.—The war department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

"Port Ponce, Puerto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington: On the 26th Garretson had a spirited engagement on the skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, 13 wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day.

"Last evening Commander Davis, of the Dixie, moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet, early this morning. Gen. Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, now rapidly disembarking.

"Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Puerto Rico. Ponce and port have a population of 50,000 now under American flag.

"The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. Navy has several prizes, also 70 lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed now restored. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others.

"This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life."

"Port Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 28.—Secretary of War, Washington: In the affair of the 26th, Capt. Edward J. Gibson, company A, was wounded in the left hip; Capt. I. H. Prior, company I, slightly wounded in hand; Private James Drummond, company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bostick, company I, slight wound in right arm. All of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and 40 or 50 sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival. "MILES."

(Signed)

How Miles Took Guanica.

Washington, July 27.—The war department at 11:20 p. m. posted the following:

"St. Thomas, July 26, 9:25 p. m.—Secretary of War, Washington: Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor. Water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 50 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Capt. Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties. "MILES,

"Major General Commanding Army."

[Guanica, the point of debarkation of the Puerto Rican expeditionary force, is a small town of 1,000 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. On a rough calculation it is less than 20 miles air line distant from Ponce and 60 miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guanica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it forms the port, and with which it is connected by a good road. The town is situated on a bay of the same name, which forms one of the best ports in the whole island. The banks to the right are steep and form a good natural wharf. Three vessels can lie alongside and unload by means of gang planks. Vessels of 20 feet draft can enter the bay easily and proceed close in shore. The conspicuous advantage of this port, aside from the excellent harbor facilities for the transports, is the utter absence of fortifications or mines.]

Ordered to Join Camara.

Gibraltar, July 30.—The Spanish cruiser Lepanto, now at Cartagena, has been ordered to join Camara's squadron, which has been at Cadiz since Wednesday.

Admits the Landing.

Madrid, July 27.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico confirms the report of an American landing at Puerto de Guanica. The Spaniards had one officer killed and three soldiers wounded. The Americans, with strong artillery forces, have established themselves on shore.

Brought Much Gold.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—The steamer Humboldt arrived from St. Michaels Wednesday afternoon with 112 passengers from Dawson City and about $1,000,000 in gold dust and as much more in drafts.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Returns After Many Years.

Twenty-one years ago Samuel Fullmer left his home in Delton and a wife and four children. After an absence of several years news came that he died suddenly in the far west. His wife a few years ago married Dr. A. Jones, a well-known physician of Sauk county, and great was her surprise the other day when her first husband made his appearance. Although deeply affected, Mr. Fullmer realizes the situation and blames no one but himself. After a short visit he returned to his home in Iowa, where he will spend the remainder of his days.

Death of a Pioneer.

Mrs. Melinda Pratt, widow of Freeman L. Pratt, died in Whitewater. In 1837 Mr. Pratt and family in company with his brother Norman and family emigrated to Wisconsin, then a territory, and made their home on the present site of Whitewater. These were the first families to establish themselves at that place, where they built the first log house. There was one shanty in the town which was occupied by 11 bachelors. Mrs. Pratt leaves two married sons.

Killed His Wife.

James Hempton, a resident of Manitowoc for many years, shot and killed his wife at their home. They were married about seven years ago, she being his second wife. Quarrels were frequent with the result that Mrs. Hempton left him several weeks ago and applied for a divorce. A meeting was arranged between the two and after another quarrel, Hempton killed his wife and then shot himself in the head, but the wound is not dangerous.

Charged with Murder.

Michael Zerwinsky, a farm laborer, aged 26, was arrested in Milwaukee, charged with the murder of Joseph Decker, of Sussex, four years ago. Zerwinsky does not deny his guilt. Decker and Zerwinsky were employed on a farm at the time of the crime, the murder being the result of a quarrel. Zerwinsky fled to northern Wisconsin after the crime and lately returned.

A Heavy Shortage Alleged.

It is alleged that John Harvey Meyers, secretary of the Home Building and Loan association in Milwaukee, is short in his accounts to the amount of $30,000. The money is said to have been squandered in unfortunate real estate transactions. There will be no returns to anyone who had money in the concern.

Killed by His Brother.

During a friendly bout with gloves in Randolph Paul Seigman struck his brother, Julius, a blow in the side. Julius staggered and fell, dying almost instantly, whether from the blow or heart disease the coroner's jury was unable to determine. Seigman was 23 years old and leaves a wife and child.

The News Condensed.

The Wisconsin Dental society held its annual session in Madison and elected as president C. W. Bennett, of Monroe.

The twelfth annual reunion of the Twenty-first regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, was held in Kaukauna.

Chairman Robert Schilling, of the people's party, has issued a call for the state convention, which will be held in Milwaukee August 31.

Dogs that killed 20 sheep at Prospect were shot.

All sawmills and factories are being run to their capacity and business never has been so good in Tomahawk.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lindsay, of Milwaukee, will give Wayland academy at Beaver Dam a new gymnasium.

Judge M. M. Phelps, while riding a bicycle in Janesville, was struck by a Chicago & Northwestern engine and perhaps fatally injured.

Mrs. Johanna Carlotta Najacht, a centenarian, having been born in German in 1797, and for half a century a resident of Sheboygan county, is dead.

The Sprague house and store, with contents, were burned at Cletek, the loss being $5,000.

The extensive bicycle works of the Charles H. Sieg Manufacturing company in Kenosha were shut down for an indefinite period and several hundred men were thrown out of employment.

The 14-year-old son of Andrew Fike, of Woodland, shot himself accidentally and died in a short time.

The government shipyard in Jackson has been closed for the summer.

The La Crosse interstate fair to be held August 29 to September 3 promises to be a successful one.

Frank Howe, a member of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry in the civil war, died in Beloit, aged 57 years.

Brig. Gen. F. W. Byers, of Monroe, surgeon general of the Wisconsin national guard, was detailed by Gov. Scofield to go south and inspect the condition of the Wisconsin soldiers in the hospitals.

Upon application of the Central Trust company, of New York, Judge Seaman has appointed Herman Erb receiver for the Appleton Waterworks company.

Thomas Mullen, a farmer at Byron, was struck by a Northwestern passenger train and killed.

Capt. Otto Lehfeldt, well known by all marine men along the chain of lakes, died at Milwaukee, aged 69 years.

Lieut. H. B. Swift, company I, Third Wisconsin regiment, died at the infirmary in Charleston, S. C., of typhoid fever. His home was in West Superior.

H. W. McKoy received a cablegram in Oshkosh from his son Will, who is at Santiago with the rough riders, bearing the news that he is alive and well.

While playing in their yard at Rhinelander Ray Goodell, aged ten, accidentally shot and killed Fred Rajnent, aged six.

Peace

of mind and that greatly to be desired feeling of security which comes of knowing that one has seen the right goods at right prices will be yours if you see our line of

Boys' and Children's Clothing and Men's Pants.

We are selling Boys' Navy Blue Cheviot Suits 5 to 14 years, very good.....$1 50
Boys' Dark Brown Plaid Suits, good value 2 00
Children's Suits same as above with Sailor Collars, Nicely Trimmed with Braid.. 2 00
Boys' Plaid Cassimere Suits, Extra Good value..... 1 98
Boys' Pants All Sizes, Large Asssortment at 25 35, 50 and 75 cents per pair.

A Full and Complete Assortment of the Celebrated

Dutchess Trousers!

At From $1.25 to $4.00 a Pair.
Warranted Not To Rip.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE,

Originator and promoter of the One Price System, enabling a child to buy as cheaply as its mother, which others are imitating but are only imitators.

RAY'S RECRUIT

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER," "FROM THE RANKS," ETC.

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"Why, hang it, Laura," interrupted the major, "half my years are spent in saddle out in the field. You and the encyclopedia are a month's march away. I can't help wanting to know what things mean."

"Then ask Captain Truscott or Captain Freeman." She knew too much to wound him by suggesting Stannard. "Blake's propensity to burlesque everything is irresistible unless you happen to be alone with him." And Mainwaring would promise, and despite his promise would fall, for, as he frankly admitted, he couldn't help wanting to know, you know, and, as it never occurred to him that he could mispronounce any word, foreign or domestic, poor Mainwaring was eternally putting his foot in it. He and Tommy Hollis were Blake's entire delight, and neither man could resent his witticisms, even when they verged on the personal, for Blake, like Ray, was a regimental idol because of deeds that won a tribute outvying the Victoria cross or congressional medal of honor. Mainwaring swore by both as soldiers, and Hollis fairly worshiped Blake. But Tommy was away on other duty just now, and the shafts of the long legged captain's ridicule fell most improperly on his sluggish witted chief.

Blake did not thoroughly like him. He thought Mainwaring selfish, opinionated and conceited. He admitted him to be a first rate soldier, a fine drillmaster and tactician, a truthful, honest and pure minded man, a devoted husband and father—in fact, one of the representative men of the cavalry. It wasn't that he was narrow (his tolerance on the whisky question was an evidence that he was not), yet he was "hattheaded," said Blake. "He's perpetually referring to Ray and to me as the exponents of the liquor habit, when both of us quit long ago. We all like Stannard, and he doesn't; at least he is always ready to disparage anything Stannard says or does, and if he were Stannard's senior instead of junior he'd overrule any decision or order of Stannard's just because it was Stannard's. So when he comes out with his bolts I can't help goading him a bit. Somebody's got to keep him in check or we'll be getting the laugh from those fellows of the Eleventh and Twelfth."

"They wouldn't see the blunders, Blake, only you show 'em up," said Ray, in remonstrance, and with not a little reason, for Blake was incorrigible.

"Some day you'll cut Mainwaring to the quick, and he comes of a stock that hits hard and doesn't forgive easy or forget at all. Better hold off, Legs."

And "hold off" Legs had to for several days of a dreary homeward march, dreary because the colonel meant to rest the horses thoroughly after a fierce and furious chase and campaign, and so made short marches where the officers and men would gladly have made two a day. The road was dusty, the October sunshine was hot and dry, the nights were snapping cold, but here at last they were only one day out from their new station, Fort Ransom, and Blake had broken bonds again. Raising himself on elbow and peering across the blue shirted shoulder of his friend, Ray could see that Mainwaring was still glowering at him and evidently pondering over that reference to his having time enough to learn anything. As yet its full significance was not apparent, but it was the policy of wisdom to distract his attention and set his wits to work on something else. Like the horse, which noble animal Mainwaring almost worshiped, he could consider only one point at a time. So up rose Ray and strolled over to him. "If you've no objections, major, I'd like to ask the colonel to let my quartermaster sergeant ride into Ransom tonight. He tells me his wife is quite ill. The ambulance is going and will give him a lift. We'll lead his horse with the troop tomorrow."

"Why not ride him in tonight?" asked Mainwaring, who had served but little under Atherton since the war and knew not how strict were his rules regarding horses.

"Because the colonel wishes every horse to share and share alike. The sergeant's horse would have an extra 20 miles if ridden in tonight. Yonder comes Stannard's battalion now," he said, pointing to the dust cloud sailing slowly toward them from the north. "He'll livened above us, I reckon."

"Yes, and spoil our water, like as not," growled Mainwaring. "But we've got the grass and shade."

"Devil doubt you," muttered Blake, "and you've got the best of both." Then aloud: "Ask the old man, with my compliments, if I may do him the honor of dining with him tomorrow, Billy. Mrs. Atherton has everything ready for his coming, I'll be bound, while your better half and mine and the major's here can't come till we get there and choose quarters."

"Mrs. Mainwaring will be there quicker than I will," said the major promptly.

"That's all easily explained. Mrs. Mainwaring knows the major's quarters can go to nobody but the major, and she can move in at once. We poor devils of troop leaders must wait till our sentiers have chosen. What's more, Mrs. Mainwaring has no nurse and babies to look after."

"No, but she's bringing a companion with her in the shape of her niece that she's often talked to me about. I think I told you about her—Miss Leroy. She's been abroad for a year and wants to come and see something of her own country. They ought to reach Butte tonight or early in the morning."

"Will she?" exclaimed Blake. "Then like as not she'll have an escort. Rawson's coming out with a batch of recruits."

"Bah!" growled Mainwaring, who had little use for Rawson or any other officer who was away on leave when his regiment was in the field. "Mrs. Mainwaring's never met him, and if she had would feel mighty small security in his escort—a fellow that'll be held up with a whole carload of passengers by only two robbers."

Mainwaring alluded to a matter that was a sore spot in the —th and that never yet had been fully explained. But Mr. Rawson, three months earlier that summer, had unquestionably been relieved of his few valuables at the point of the pistol on the K. P. road. The regiment meant to worry the life out of him when he rejoined, but didn't like it that Mainwaring, a newcomer, should be the first to crack the whip. Blake almost wanted to blaze up, but thought it best perhaps to wait for Ray, and so subsided.

Ray, however, had sauntered out to the edge of the scanty patch of timber, and, shading his eyes with his brown hand, was scanning with professional interest the long column of dusty troopers, two abreast, that came filing into view around a little point 500 yards away. Well out in their front, short, square and stocky, rode their major, his adjutant, trumpeter and orderly jogging along behind. To him rode the colonel's messenger, the regimental adjutants and pointed out a line some distance up stream. Thither the head of column veered, moving at steady walk. The guidon bearer, at a signal from the battalion adjutant, spurred out to the front, and, with the old silken swallowtail streaming in the wind, loped across the level to a point ten yards or so from the bank, was halted there by the young officer in person, and then, lance at rest, he and his horse stood motionless. Never quickening the pace, the captain at the head of Stannard's foremost troop directed his march on this living guidepost. The guidon of the second troop, followed speedily by those of the third and fourth in like manner, darted out across the prairie, each in succession being halted and established at half distance in rear of his predecessor on the line of guides. Each troop directed itself upon its own color; each in succession formed line to the left as its leading two came opposite the guidon; each was aligned to the right; then, without loss of time, the trumpets sounded, "Prepare to dismount;" the brown carbines were jerked from their sockets and tossed over the right shoulder as the odd numbered troopers rode clear of the rank. "Dismount," clamored the trumpet, and down out of sight sank some fifty odd blue flannel shirts and rusty old hats in each line. "Form rank." And out from among the chargers popped the vanished riders, each laying hold of the reins close to the bit as the line reformed and the captain said his brief speech: "Water as soon as you like, men, and graze well out to the north until nightfall. No side lines necessary today. Dismiss the troop, sergeant."

And the next thing a dozen men were scampering like mad, lariats and picket pins swinging, heading for the most promising patches of grass.

Each picket pin was stamped home, the lariats uncurled to their full length,

Each picket pin was stamped home.

and then back ran the troopers to unsaddle and lead to water. Ten minutes more and the chargers of Stannard's battalion, perhaps 250 in all, were being slowly driven in four distinct herds well out upon the northward slopes, where, after a preliminary roll, each horse set contentedly to grazing. Those pre-empted patches close at hand were reserved for their further use at night.

And then the little cook fires began to blaze along the bank, and the pack trains shambled in and were unloaded in the twinkling of an eye. The mules went blinking off to water, and the major, never quitting his saddle until his last trooper dismounted, slowly lowered himself to earth and went off in search of the colonel.

"If you've no objections, sir, I'd like to send a sergeant in ahead tonight."

"Why, Stannard," said the colonel, looking up from under his hat brim in some surprise, "that's just what Ray's been asking. Anything amiss?"

"Well, his time expires tomorrow, sir. It's old Hannan of B troop, and he'd like to catch the east bound train so's to have all the time possible to go and visit his children in Illinois. He'll re-enlist at once."

"And your man, Ray?"

"Is Sergeant Merriweather, sir. He says his wife's at Ransom quite sick, and he's anxious and troubled about her."

"Isn't he the man that we had to reprimand for letting certain horses stray up on the Belle Fourche?"

"The very man, sir. He is careless at times and not altogether reliable, but he's one of the smartest, nattiest men I've got, and"—

"Didn't he marry that pretty maidservant of the Freemans' after we got back from the Ute campaign?"

"Yes, sir, and Freeman hasn't forgiven me yet," answered Captain Ray, his white teeth gleaming. "I'm very sure I should be glad to have him take her back. She's turned the heads of some of my best men and is running Merriweather heels over head in debt."

The colonel pondered a moment. "I greatly dislike to refuse you anything," he said, "but every time we come in from scout or campaign, since I joined the regiment, no sooner are we within a day's march or so of the home station—or any station, for that matter—than several men ask to ride in ahead. At first even the officers did, and there were as many as a dozen men. Now we've reduced it to two. When did Merriweather hear from his wife?"

"The mail rider, sir, going up to the Sioux agency, met us this morning early and gave him a letter. He brought it to me to read. It was written by the post trader's wife. She says Mrs. Merriweather is really seriously ill."

"Very good. Then he can go by the ambulance. So can your man, major. Tell them both to report here at 3 o'clock. Isn't Merriweather's time nearly out, Ray?"

"Only two months to serve, sir, and he says he's going into business with a brother in Chicago. I lose three noncommissioned officers this fall in that way, and one of them I couldn't take on again. He's all broken down with wounds and rheumatism. You'll have to favor me a bit in the matter of recruits, colonel. I need six, or shall before we're a month older."

"You shall have the first good man that enlists at Ransom, Ray. I'm told we may pick up some first rate material there, the mines have broken so many."

"All right, colonel, and I'll remind you if I see any likely civilian hanging around headquarters. Good day, sir, and thank you very much." So saying Captain Ray wheeled about and trudged away down stream to make report to his battalion commander.

"Did he say Merriweather could go?" asked the major, glancing up at Ray's sunshiny face. "I wouldn't, if I were in his place."

"He wasn't overwilling at first," was the answer. "However, my fellows will all be wishing themselves back in the field before they've been home a fortnight—small blame to them."

"What's the reason you're so down on garrison life, Ray?"

"I'm not down on it exactly, major, but if it weren't for the wife and boys I'd be glad if we were forever in the field," answered Ray. "Men get killed in this Indian business, but they—keep out of trouble. There's Merriweather, now. He was a tiptop sergeant in the Sioux campaign. He was one of the best all round troopers and noncommissioned officers in the regiment all through the campaigns that followed in the next three years, and he's been running down steadily ever since he fell in love with that flibbertigibbet of Freeman's. Garrison life and girls spoil many a good cavalryman," he concluded oracularly.

"Don't dare me to tell that to Mrs. Ray as your sentiments," grinned the major.

"Oh, everything depends on the girls, of course," said Ray, growing instantly grave. "Blakey and I—well, I, at least, owe everything to my wife," he finished almost reverently. Then presently he spoke again. "But what chance has the average trooper? What manner of woman has he to mate with, if he mate at all? Next batch of recruits I get should be anchorites, so far as women are concerned."

"Sailors are just as bad as soldiers," said Mainwaring sagely, whereat Blake ducked his head under his blanket in convulsions of delight.

"I know, sir," said Ray, glancing vengefully at the contortions of the worn gray slumber robe and biting his own lip hard to repress the bubbling fun. "What I mean is that I'd like to get the troop full of fellows that couldn't be twisted around a woman's finger."

"You never will, Ray," said Mainwaring, thereby proving that he knew human nature, if not books. "You can take your pick of this gang that Rawson's bringing out with him or of any of the men that offer themselves at Ransom, and I'm willing to bet that the next man you enlist will be woman driven from the word go."

CHAPTER II.

The night express was 50 minutes late already, and engine 783, waiting at the Junction with her snowplow set, was hissing and rumbling impatiently. The big brown building, embracing hotel and waiting rooms, ticket and station master's office, loomed up against the star dotted sky. The switch lights gleamed in crimson, green and dazzling white here, there and everywhere along the glinting rails. Bleary lamps were burning in frost covered windows, and tiny sparks flittered from the pipe of the solitary biped on the platform, a burly man in the toil stained garb of a locomotive engineer, a sturdy fellow who limped as he stamped up and down the creaking planks of the platform, his hands in his pockets, his eyes everywhere. To him came forth his fireman, splitting his mouth with a wedge of bilious looking pound cake. He strove to speak, but, finding articulation impossible, jerked backward his head and pantomimed the process of serving himself with a cup of comforting drink—coffee, presumably—for he was fresh from the lunch counter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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